Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH 1828. [NUMBER 1998.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Marine Board on or before the 31st of October next, for supplies of the undermentioned sorts of TEAK TIMBER and PLANK, the produce of Malabar and Canara, or of the Northern Forests, required for the service of the Bombay Dock-yard,

Logs, measuring 28 feet or upwards in length, and containing not less than 3 Candies each; usually called 2d sort timbers.

Curved Timbers adapted for the construction of ships of the line, or vessels of 1,200 tons or upwards; usually known under the denomination of 1st sort curves.

Curved Timbers, adapted for the construction of frigates, ships of 1000 tons or upwards; usually called 2d sort curves.

Curved Timbers, adapted for the construction of ships of 400 tons or upwards; usually called 3d sort curves.

Floor and rising Floor Timbers, adapted for the construction of Line of Battle Ships,

Floor and rising Floor Timbers, adapted for the construction of ships of 1000 tons or upwards.

Floor and rising Floor Timbers adapted for the construction of ships of 500 tons.

Straight Timbers, adapted for beams; each measuring not less than 30 feet in length, and from 12 to 15 inches square.

Planks of 24 feet or upwards in length, 10 inches or upwards in breadth, and 1¼ inches or upwards thick, to be without knots or flaws.

Each Tender must specify the number of logs &c. of each description, which the party proposes to deliver; the price per solid candy for timber &c. and per 100 guz for Plank, Dock-Yard measurement, deliverable at high water mark, either at Bombay or Mazagon Dock Yards; and also the period the same will be deliverable.

No Tender will be taken into consideration proffering a smaller quantity than 100 candies of timber, or 5,000 guz of plank.

By order of the Marine Board.
M. HOUGHTON,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
MARINE BOARD OFFICE.
9th Sept. 1828.

જાહેર ખબર *

ખબર:ઝીમાંથી આપીએછે.

શ્રી યુમખદની ગોદીના કારખાનાં માટે શાકૂં મલબારી અગર કાનડા અગર ઉત્તર દેશના દેવદલ કહેલી જુદી જુદી જાતના શાગવાણી લાકડાં અગર પાટીમાં લેવાશાકૂં મોહોરબંદ મીમ્રેલ પરપી જલી તારીખ ૩૧ મી આવતા જાનટીબર માસીનાની અગાઉ મરીન બોરડની આપીશ માં લખી *

કુંમની જાતના લાકડાં ગોની ઇરની કંપની લંબપાઇ ૨૮ ફીટથી વધતી નથા નરતમાં ૩ ખાડીથી મોટાનથી *

અવલની જાતના વાંકા લાકડાં ગેન વારી અગર ૧૨૦૦ ટનથી ઉપરના ઘાં વાણી બાંધવા શાકૂં જોઇએ *

કુદમની જાતના વાંકા લાકડાં પૂરી ગીટી અગર ૧૦૦૦ ટનથી ઉપરના વા ણી બાંધવા શાકૂં જોઇએ *

શીસમની જાતના વાંકા લાકડાં ૪૭૦ ટનથી ઉપરના વાંણી બાંધવા શાકૂં જોઇએ *

દલીમા વાંકનથા દલીમા વાંકના લાકડાં લડાઇના વાંણી બાંધવા શાકૂં જોઇએ *

દલીમા વાંકનથા દલીમા વાંકના લાકડાં ૧૦૦૦ ટનથી ઉપરના વાંણી બાંધવા શાકૂં જોઇએ *

દલીમા વાંકનથા દલીમા વાંકના લાકડાં ૫૦૦ ટનના વાંણી બાંધવા જોઇએ *

સીમાં લાકડાં ખીલો શારૂ જોઇએ તે મરીન બોરડની ઓફીશમાં ૬૨ ફીટની લંબપાઇ ૩૦ ફીટથી નીચી નથા ૧૨ થી ૧૫ ઇંચ ચોરસ *

પાટીમાં લંબપાઇમાં ૨૪ ફીટથી વધતાં નથા પોહોળાઇમાં ૧૦ ઇંચથી વધતાં નથા જાડાઇમાં ૧૫ ઇંચથી વધતાં ગેરમાં ગાંઠ અગર પાટપુટનાં નથી જોઇએ *

જેમાંથી પરપોજલ આપશે તે મણીક ૬૨ ફિટ પરપોજલમાં લાકડાંની જુદી જુદી જાત નથા લંગા નથા ફિવગરે શરવે લખવુ નથા લાકડાંની નથા શરવેની ૬૨ફિટ થાલીડ ખાંડીની નાવ લખવી નથા પાટીમાંની ૧૦૦ ગજની નાવ લખવી નથા ગોદીનાં નરત પરમાણે નરીમા પવુ નથા લાકડાં પાટીમાં જુવારનાં પાણીની નીશાંગ ફીખેલીછે તાંહાં મુમણ ધની અગર મજગાંમની ગોદીમાં પોહોચ તી કરવી નથા માલ પોહોચતી કરવાની મુદત લખવી * ૧૦૦ ખાંડી લાકડાં નથા ૫૦૦ ગજ પાટીમાંથી ઓછા જથાનુ પર પોજલ કબુલ કરશિનહી *

મરીન બોરડનાં મુકામથી.
ઇમ ફ્રાઉટન *
શકરટારૂ *
શ્રી યુમખદની મરીન બોરડની ઓફીશ
તારીખ ૯ મી સપટેમબર ૧૮૨૮

जाहिर खबर देतों

ऐसी जे मजगार व आगरा किंवा उ पर जंगलांतील खालीं लिहिलेले जाती चीं सागवानी लांकडें व फली मुंबई ये थील गोदीचे कार्खान्याचे खर्चाबदल ह्या वीं वीं घावयाकरितां मोहोरबंद करारा चा अर्ज्यो तारीख ३१ वो येते अकटोब र महिन्यांत किंवा त्यापुर्वी मरीन बोर्ड याचे आफीसांत येतल्या जातील

सोटे मोजणींत लांब फुटी २८ अथवा त्याहून व दरगेज सोटा ३ खंडी पेक्षां क मी नसावा व त्या सोट्यांस दुन जातीचीं लांकडें समजत

बांकें घोर तराडीं किंवा १२०० अथवा त्याहून टणाचीं तराडीं बांधावयाचे उप योगीं त्यांस दुम जातीचीं बांकें समजत

बांकें फ्रिगेट किंवा १००० अथवा त्या हून टनाचीं तराडीं बांधावयाचे उपयोगी त्यांस दुम जातीचीं बांकें समजत

बांकें ४०० अथवा त्याहून टनाचीं तरा डीं बांधावयाचे उपयोगीं त्यांस सीम जातीचीं बांकें समजत

उदणयाचीं व दळयांचीं लांकडें घोर लढायीं तराडीं बांधावयाचे उपयोगीं

उदणयाचीं व दळयाचीं लांकडें १००० अथवा त्याहून टनाचीं तराडीं बांधाव याचे उपयोगी

उदणयाचीं व दळयाचीं लांकडें ५०० टनाचीं तराडीं बांधावयाचे उपयोगी

सरळ लांकडें तुळयांचे उपयोगी द रयेक लाकुड मोजणींत लांब ३० फुटी पेक्षां कमी नसावें आणि २२ ईंचापासून २५ ईंचापर्यंत चोरस

फली लांब फुटी २४ अथवा त्याहून व इंद ईंचें १० अथवा त्याहून व जाड ईंच २॥ अथ वा त्याहून गांठीचीं व फाटफुटीचीं नसावीं

अर्जीत दरजाबाबचे सोटे वगैरे कोणी देईल तें लिहावें व लांकडें वगैरे यांचे द र खंडीची फीमत व फली यांची फीमत कार्खान्याचे मोजणी प्रमाणे दर १०० गजा ची फीमत लिहावी व सदरहू सोटे लांक डें फली वगैरे मुंबई अथवा माजगांव ये थील गोदीचे कार्खान्यांत सोटें याची खुण आहे तेथें आणुन द्यावीं व ते ह्यां आणुन देतील तेंची अर्जी त्याहावें

लांकडें खंडी १०० व फलीं गज ५,००० पे क्षां कमी घालयाची अर्जी ध्यानांत घे वली जाणार नाहीं

मरीन बोर्ड यांचे आज्ञेने
एम हौटन
सेक्रेटारी

मुंबईचे मरीनबोर्ड आफीस
ता. ९ सपटेंबर १८२८

SAUL SOLOMON,

MERCHANT, COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING AGENT AT THE ISLAND OF SAINT HELENA.

Marine Stores, Provisions, Live Stock and Supplies of every description, furnished with facility and on moderate terms.

NEGOCIATES GOOD BILLS.

N. B.—Apartments fitted up in a superior style for the reception of Passengers.

TERMS OF BOARDING HOUSE.—Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated at 25s. per day, including, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Beer, Children and Servants at 12s 6d.

Passengers desirous of remaining at St, Helena for any length of time, accommodated on reduced terms of 15s. each and servants 5s.

N. B.—Hot and Cold Baths, Carriages & Saddle Horses.

ST. HELENA.—It must be desirable for those Ladies and Gentlemen, returning to Europe, or about to pass a short time or that Island, for the benefit of their Health, on otherwise, to know, that there is a long established House, kept on a very different principle to those already advertised (indeed Joe Millar's boarding House is shut up) and one of, if not the best house in St. James's Valley formerly known as DR. DUNN'S, the corner of the Company's Gardens, where Mr. Eyre an old Officer of the Hon'ble Company's Naval Service, continues to receive upon his old plan of *Family Comfort*, those, who are pleased to favour him with their Company.

Mr. EYRE as an Agent, takes this opportunity, of further expressing his readiness to assist in procuring supplies for Shipping, disposing of Property and otherwise attending to the interests of *all*, who, may honor *him* with their confidence.

6th August 1828.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 14th day of July 1828, made in a Certain Cause depending in the said Court wherein KITTY CHALLON an infant by ALEXANDER FERRIER Esquire her next friend is the Complainant and MARTIN THOMAS WEST Esquire administrator with the will annexed of GEORGE CHALLON Esquire late a major in the Honorable the East India Companys Service deceased is the Defendant the Creditors and pecuniary Legatees of the said GEORGE CHALLON the Testator are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire the Master of the said Court in Rampart Row at Bombay aforesaid and prove their respective Debts and claim their respective Legacies, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—JAMES PATCH Plaintiff's Solicitor; Rampart Row.

BOMBAY
5th September 1828. (2)

BOMBAY REGISTER & DIRECTORY FOR 1829.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on the 1st of January 1829, and on each succeeding year, will be issued from the GAZETTE PRESS, a work under the above denomination, and to which their attention is solicited. The Gentlemen who are compiling this work, *have been fortunate enough to obtain the permission of Government to be furnished with such Information from its Records, as may be necessary to insure the accuracy of the work*; and from other sources, hints for its improvement, which will be most faithfully attended to, and for which they feel extremely grateful.

The work will contain an accurate CALENDAR and ALMANAC, and complete Lists of all the Departments under this Presidency, with their disposition.

Bombay, 17th September 1828.

NOTICE.

THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR of the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER begs most respectfully to inform the Mercantile Community of Bombay and those Gentlemen who have so kindly, become subscribers to that publication, that to obviate any inconvenience which may be felt in publishing the work as it now is on the 1st and 3rd Saturday in each month (a lapse of three weeks sometimes intervening) it is purposed to publish in future every 14 days, which he has been assured is sufficiently frequent; particularly in the present depressed state of the market.

As much interest is excited on the arrival of a Vessel into this port to know the particulars of her manifest, and the Consignees of the goods. It is intended the moment, vessels import; and they are entered in the Custom House to strike off a neat copy of such manifest which will be distributed to the Subscribers to the Bombay Price Current *Gratis*.

The Editor takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements, to the Public for the kind patronage and support which he has hitherto universally met with; and which his best exertions will not be wanting in still continuing to merit.

NOTICE.

LIEUT. COLONEL E. H. BELLASSIS being on the eve of departure for Europe in the *Lady Raffles* to sail on the 1st proximo, requests that all persons who may have claims on him will proffer the same without delay, so that they may be settled on or before the 25th Instant at the latest.

Bombay, 17th September 1828

FOR SALE

A NEAT English built DENNET and HARNESS complete, *recently Imported*.

PRICE 1100 RUPEES.

TO BE SEEN AT No. 14.

MEADOWS STREET.

Bombay, 17th September 1828.

Passage to London.

A FEW Cabins are still disengaged in the Ship LADY RAFFLES to sail positively for London on the 1st of OCTOBER.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay 17th September 1828.

Higgs & Briggs

[illegible]

To be sold [illegible]

Meadows Street, 17th September 18[illegible]

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 18th Instant,

A GRAND

PIANOFORTE.

By BROADWOOD

Two Bales of Coarse Cloth.

One ditto Green Ditto and

One ditto Yellow Ditto.

Meadows Street, 17th September 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION,

THE FOURTH PART

OF CAPTAIN GRINDLAY'S

VIEWS,

PRICE Rs. 30.

THE subjects of the part are the British Residency, at Hydrabad, The Roza at Mehmonabad, Fishing Boats in the Monsoon in the Northern part of Bombay harbour, Bridge near Baroda, The Tour and pass of Boondi, View near Tank.

A few copies remain on hand of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd parts.

Meadows Street, 17th September 1828.

THIS DAY

WEDNESDAY the 17th Instant

FRITH

Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS,

A QUANTITY of damaged Cotton Yarn lately landed, also the usual assortment of PIECE GOODS, consisting of Loom Cloths, Chintzes, Sheeting Cloth, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Glass Ware, cut and plain, a few articles of Furniture, an assortment of Ceylon and English Jewellery, a small quantity of Wine and Beer, fine Black Hats, Cotton Handkerchiefs, two rolls of new Brussels Stair Carpets, a few rolls of Oil Cloth, Bottled Fruits, a few Carboys of superior Sheraz Wine just imported, a small assortment of Cutlery and a variety of other articles.

ALSO A FINED TONED SQARE

PIANOFORTE.

AND AT NOON

A BUGGY and HORSE with a set of HARNESS complete and three PALANQUEENS.

Frith, B. and Co.

HAVE just received for Sale on Commission, the 4th Part of

CAPT. GRINDLAYS VIEWS.

On the Western side of India.

PRICE 50 RUPEES.

Nesbit Lane, 17th Septe[illegible]

On WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

FRITH

and C[illegible]

SELL

C AUCTION

R ROOMS

RESERVE

well Selected

LLERY.

D BY THE

A F F L E S.

of Handsome and

Gold Seals and Keys

rings, Silver Knives

cases, &c. &c. and

nt of Gift Jewellery

ts, Waist Buckles,

, Chains &c. &c. &c.

17th September 1828.

For Freight and Passage

TO MAURITIUS

AND

LIVERPOOL

THE SHIP

HARLEQUIN.

OF 370 TONS

John Omay

COMMANDER

WILL positively sail on the 28th Instant Apply to the CAPTAIN on board or at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and CO.

Bombay 17th September 1828.

For Freight or Passage,

TO LONDON

THE SHIP

SURRY,

OF 500 TONS

Capt. Charles Kemp

TO SAIL IN OCTOBER.

THIS Ship has good accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage Apply to Capt. KEMP or to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 17th September 1828.

For Freight

TO

LIVERPOOL

THE FINE NEW SHIP

SOVEREIGN A. I.

BURTHEN 426 TONS.

STEPHEN NESFIELD.

COMMANDER.

HAS two thirds of her Cargo engaged and Chartered to clear from this on the 11th Proximo Apply at the office of Messrs. ROBT. TAYLOR and CO

Bombay, 17th September 1828.

For Freight and

PASSENGERS,

TO ISLE OF FRANCE

THE SHIP

MARY.

OF 360 TONS

Henry B. Guy,

COMMANDER

HAS comfortable accommodations for a small party of passengers, and will sail towards the end of the month.—Apply to Captain GUY on board, or at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 17th September 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON

THE FINE NEW SHIP

ARCTURUS A. I.

OF 460 TONS

JAMES BAILLIE

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship is well fitted for passengers carries an experienced Surgeon, will be despatched in all this month.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS where Plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 17th September 1828.

[illegible]reight and Passage

TO

LONDON

THE FAST SAILING NEWLY COPPERED SHIP

BRIDE, A. I.

BURTHEN 337 TONS.

Wm. Brown,

COMMANDER.

EXpected all this Month and will have an early despatch Apply at the office of Messrs. ROBT. TAYLOR and CO.

Bombay, 17th September 1828.

Passage to London

AND

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

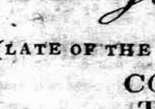
THE FINE NEW BRITISH BUILT SHIP

EDWARD LOMBE, A. I.

BURTHEN 450 TONS

WHITEMAN FREEMAN, H. C. S.

COMMANDER.



THIS Vessel has a Poop and very lofty Cabins, is fitted up in a Superior Style for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.

Bombay, 17th September 1828.

For Passage

TO

LONDON

THE

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS

Capt. T. Green,

IS expected here in all this month, and will sail for London, on the 5th December touching at the Cape of good Hope.

APPLY TO Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.

Bombay 17th September 1828.

For Passengers

TO

LONDON

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

CHARLES KERR A. I.

BURTHEN 550 TONS,

John Brodie,

(LATE OF THE EAST INDIA COMP'S SERVICE)

COMMANDER,

THE CHAS KERR. was to leave Gravesend on 1st June, may be expected early in September, and will sail again for London about the 15th of Nov. Has large and elegant Cabins for Passengers, and caries an experienced Surgeon.

Plans of the accommodations may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay 17th September 1828.

Passage to London

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

BOLTON A. I.

BURTHEN PER REGISTER 600 TONS

John Clarkson

COMMANDER

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from Bombay on or about the 15th December. For further particulars and plans of her cabins, apply to Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 11th September 1828.

FOR SALE

AT FRAMJEE CAWASJEES OFFICE.

A few quarter chests of Carbonel and Son's second growth CLARET, imported from London, at 30 Rupees per Dozen—Terms, READY CASH.

Bombay, 13th September 1828.

For Passage to London

TO SAIL ON TH[illegible]

THE BOMBA[illegible]

ARY.

SHIP

MOUNTSTU[illegible]

EL-

PHINS

OF 611 TONS P[illegible]

TER.

ALEXANDER H[illegible]

G, R N.

COMMA[illegible]

THIS Shi[illegible] very elegant accomm[illegible] for Passengers, [illegible] Surgeon, and [illegible] touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

Plans of the Cabins may be procured, and particulars learned, on application to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 17th September 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP

CHATHAM.

OF 354 TONS

HAS good accommodatons for passengers, and will sail on the 15th OCTOBER.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 17th September 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE SHIP

KATHERINE STEWART FORBES.

CAPTAIN INGRAM CHAPMAN,

IS expected to arrive here next month, and will sail on the 15th December for London.

This Ship carries a Surgeon and has superior accommodation for Passengers, plans of which may be had at the Office of Messrs FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 17th September 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON

(TO SAIL ON THE 1st NOVEMBER,)

THE FINE NEW SHIP

CAPTAIN COOK,

OF 451 TONS PER REGISTER,

George Willis,

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has a Poop and superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain WILLIS, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 17th September. 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE

THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett		Rs.	" 2 "
Powers of Attorney,	each	"	" 2 "
Interest Bonds,	do.	"	" 2 "
Respondentia Bonds	do.	"	1 " "
Policies of Insurance	do.	"	1 " "
Bills of Lading	per set	"	" 2 "
Price Currents	each	"	" 2 "

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut Greene, H. M. 6th Reget.

DEPARTURES.—James Orton Esq. Surgeon, Ensign Thomas Dickinson, 14th Regt.

SHIPPING [illegible] REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 11th,—Arab Ship Mellokel Bhur, Mahomed Rajeb Nacqudah, from Judah and Mocha left 7th Augt. and Mocha 28th Inst.

15th, Ship Cander Busc, Mahomud Abdulla Nacqudah, from Judah 5th Augt. and Mocha 6th September.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 8th,—Hon'ble Companys Armed Ketch chacer, Mussa Peerboy Syrang to Surat.

10th Ship Thorne (Free Trader) Wm. Johnstone Master to London.

11th Ship Egyptian (Free Trader) Wm. Lilburn Master to London,

12th Ship Oscar, James Beattee, Master to Bushire

13th Hon'ble Companys Brig of War Thetis, Lieut R. Kinchant, to the Persian Gulph.

14th Imaun Ship Hammonshaw, Husson Been Ebraim Nacqudah, to Calcutta.

15 Ship Palambam. D. Nash Master, to Calcutta.

Do. French Ship Anacharsis, L. Bernard Master to Coast of Malabar and Coramandel.

Passengers by Ship Oscar.—Mrs. Smith,

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SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Lady Raffles, for London; Hibberts, for London; Sovereign, for Liverpool; Mountainier, for Calcutta; Francis Warden for Calcutta; Almeida, for Madras; Samdany, for Malay Coast;
ARAB.—Futtayeslam, for Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Harlequin, Lady Raffles, Sovereign, Alcyone, Chatham, Hibberts, Margaret Johnson, Surry, Mary, Pomona, Capt. Cook, Mountaineer Crown, James and Thomas Arcturus.
COUNTRY SHIP.—Carron, Francis Warden, Hydery, and Samdany, Hashmey.
ARAB.—Wootmary, Futtayeslam, Futtaymary, Monsory Mellekbhar, and Cader,
FRENCH.—Bonlelais.
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Elphinstone, Benares, Euphrates, and Fly.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

In the Fort 13th Sept. 1828 The Lady of E. B. Harrison Esq., Garrison Surgeon of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At his house in the Fort, on the 9th inst of that fatal disease Cholera Morbus, Jehangeer Ardaseer, in the 47th year of his age, youngest son of the late Ardaseer Dady Sett.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MY DEAR EDITOR,

Poonah was last night once more a witness of one of those gay and delightful scenes to which it has of late become so deservedly celebrated. The taste and liberality of its society were on this occasion elicited by the Magic of a second Fancy dress Ball, given by the Regt. Officers of the Hon'ble Company's service, and which was in every respect equal, and in almost every point superior to any thing before seen at this station, which may now surely lay claim to be considered an arbiter in matters du gôut et de l'Esprit. We have seen here much splendor, much elegance much taste, but never a more complete combination of all these, than was last night displayed here.

The Company were received by very able and attentive Stewards at the entrance of an extensive suite of tents elegantly prepared for the purpose under the auspices of some of our already distinguished Arrangers. The Canvas walls were removed to give place to others composed of rich foliage intermixed with wreaths and large bouquets of white and colored roses—Massy pillars of the same discription were substituted for (or concealed) the usual supports, and formed a leafy labyrinth equally pleasing to the eye, and refreshing to the spirits. Many lights were interspersed, but not enough to dispel an agreeable shade which afforded a relief after the brilliancy of the Ball Room, and a delightful contrast to the glare of the latter which immediately adjoined this pleasant and extensive promenade.

On entering the Salle-à-danser the eye was struck, when it could be withdrawn from the immense variety of splendid, and fanciful dresses which thronged the apartment, by the very tasteful decorations which adorned it. The large Hall in the "Commissioner's Bungalow" is generally known to your readers, and it may suffice to say that chasteness of Imagination, and excellence of execution were every where eminent.—The arched recesses at the ends of the Hall were separated by screens of leaves and flowers from its nave. Each Arch was decorated by a remarkably well painted, emblematic transparency, and the national colours of Britain were prettily arranged above. The leafy screen below, served to conceal the respective Bands of the Queen's Royals and H. M. 20th Foot and at each end of the room, the arch at the opposite end, most distant from the spectator, had the perfect effect of a large and very pretty transparency. The illusion was complete and the effect truly admirable. The arches along the sides of the room were equally elegantly ornamented. Real good taste had evidently superintended the whole arrangement. Frippery there was none, no little paltrinesses of colored lamps and knots of tinsel, but all was genuine and all in the spirit of Elegance.

Thus far my task has been easy, but to describe to you the gay contents—the little world within the splendid microcosm, requires a pen more practised, a mind more gifted than are mine. All was Magic to an entire novice like myself the effect was really such. Everchanging variety, lights, flowers, scents, beauty, mirth, music!—What more could be required to fascinate the senses and to enchant the imagination. An elaborate description, a detail of such a scene is, unlike its reality, rather ennuyeux than interesting, yet to select, or to sketch is difficult, amongst those characters which were most remarkable I will therefore merely mention a few.

Where could I commence but with that Group surely first for taste, for elegance, and above all for beauty, the bright realization of the Poet's splendid dream, the Group from Ivanhoe. Durst I name those who personated Rebecca and Rowena no discription of their exquisite beauty would be needed. But this may not be, and all attempt to describe it were therefore vain and presumptuous. The latter was deficient in one only of Rowena's attributes—her insipidity. Ivanhoe, De Bracy, the handsome Bois Guilbert were very well dressed, and looked their characters, although one of the knights laid aside his gilded spurs to ensure his safety in the mêlée, and both seemed to be at peace with the high souled Jewess. Friar Tuck was more than good—he was admirable, His Quarter Staff did him good service in an encounter with a Saracen Warrior where he at one time appeared to be rather awkwardly situated, but his valour and his trusty staff saved him—I doubt whether there were more the knave in his character in a former than on this occasion, for I heard him pressing Norna of the Fitful head to accompany him to his cell—and he joined the Heathen Kee-Woongee in a duet. There was a group of Pirates, which seemed headed rather by Magnus Troil than by their Captain but as the lofty Minna had been left at home we all concluded that the heart and spirits of the Rover were in the distant Isles of the North. Norna had all the look of inspiration and looked lightnings at Friar Tuck's improper proposals. About the middle of the evening we were all agreeably surprized by the entrance of a family of Savoyards, consisting of a very opaque lady, too young to be the mother of too very handsome girls, her companions, but clearly the wife of a very small gentleman who was hanging from her arm. The party seem elegantly dressed, and were most remarkable by the admirable tournure of their well exposed ancles, the singularity of their attire, and the grace of all their movements. The matron was an excellent dancer and her legs were a pattern to all. A Taylor on a self motive shopboard was capital, and was hard at work on ladies nightcaps, and "Patent Elastics." But the most distinguished characters were a lady of Quality, and a second lady, not easily described, between whom and the former there was a strong family likeness. The latter lady presented to observers in front the semblance of a stout, handsome lady, of a certain age, who bowed, and chatted, and smiled, and curtseyed, and flirted with Frederick the Great, in a style not worthy of imitation, even in this age when Flirtation is carried to such perfection but on taking a view of the "Back-Front" of this fair creature, the spectator was astounded to perceive that in place of a lace caul, or a wreath of Flowers, there were the dark features of the Lady Ayah smirking, and grining, and her form twisting, and curtseying, at every motion of her mistress, whilst in her sombre arms she dandled a fair infant in gay roblings for which she seemed to solicit the admiration of the Company. This was perhaps the best detached character in the room, though scarcely superior to the lady of Quality who appeared later in the evening and danced with most laudable zeal, and admirable activity protesting that "such recreation really was delightful."—An elegant young Huntsman, a Parsee, an admirable Group of Turks, a Mandarin with his lady, Group of Albanians, and a Patmian lady (a lovely little girl who danced beautifully) a Saracen Warrior, Kee Mooghee, Queen Elizabeth, Persians, Spaniards, Swiss, and "Costumes of all Nations" completed the assemblage. Almost all of both sexes present (amounting to above 200) wore Fancy Dresses, although some, particularly those who had handsome Regimentals, would not patronize the change.

I am not learned enough to describe the dresses of the Ladies, not knowing Tule from Tabinet, which must plead my apology for my silence on this interesting head, but all had most successfully exerted their taste and talents, and a very few only appeared in their usual undecorated dresses, probably remembering the Poet's old Apothegem about "Beauty when unadorned," &c. In short.

Those shone now who never shone before
And those who always shone now shone the more—

Sicily, Switzerland, Normandy, China, Poland and Spain; all Climates from Cathay to the Pole, all Zones from Venus's to the Arctic, had been rifled to add beauty to the beautiful and the results were apparent.

The Supper was all that a Supper could be—excellently prepared and scientifically discussed. The Tables were resorted to a second time after the disappearance of the Ladies when social Glees and Chorusses were sung in a style of very unusual excellence—in proof of which I need only say that "a sentimental song" was rapturously and unanimously encored by a very large party at 4 in the morning, an hour at which the only sentiment usually admitted is that which shone in transparency at the head of the Supper Table.

That Time flies fast the Poet Sings,
Then surely it is wise
In ruby wine to dip his wings,
And seize him as he flies,

Every thing was in short perfect in its kind, and the excellence and taste of the whole arrangement were only to be equalled by the spirit of content and of pleasure which they called into being, and which appeared universally to pervade as happy a party as Hospitality's self could desire to see assembled around her Board.

I am,
Your's faithfully,
A BYSTANDER.

POONAH, Sept, 13th.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 8½ *a* 1 | 9
Bengal, at 30 days sight, 105 *a* 106
Madras, at 30 days sight, *a* 99

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 135 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Sicca
Unremittable do. 105 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108½ B'by per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 221 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 210½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London....Per Ton } Nominal.
China.....Per Candy, } No enquiries

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER 1828.

The only arrival of any consequence that we have to notice this week is that of the DOROTHY from Liverpool, which Ship came in late yesterday afternoon, she left Liverpool at the same time that the JAMES and THOMAS did, and therefore adds nothing to the Intelligence received from England by the latter Ship.

We would particularly recommend to the notice of our Friends an Article from the New Monthly Magazine for April entitled "Society in India" which will be found at the head of our English Extracts, as it is really a most entertaining paper, it abounds in humour and lively sketches of character. It contains also some famous hints for those who advocate the system of sending out missionaries to this country.

To answer properly the remarks made on our conduct in the last Courier, it would be necessary to establish a Paper, like it, "in which truth and decency should be treated with avowed contempt." But as the fate of the Courier has visibly shewn us that such an undertaking would fall humbled and degraded to the ground. It is not our intention to risk the trial, we shall therefore refrain from noticing such passages as could only be properly answered in the same low style of vulgarity—and shall direct our attention to such only as are intended to mislead by a shew of forbearance and humility which is not in the nature of the man who now occupies the Editorial Chair in the Courier Office.

In answer to the charge brought against him in our last paper for "an utter and shameless disregard for Truth" we are told.

"The facts are as follows:—It is usual with us to advertise every week the different publications for sale at the Office. Among the other publications the Calendar has of course had a place in the advertisement, and it continued in the list until Saturday the 23d of August, notwithstanding that all our copies had been sold before that time, simply from our having omitted to run our pen through the line which mentioned that publication. Applications were made to us for copies which we were unable to supply; one of the applicants, however, referred us to our own advertisement, which we of course immediately corrected. A fortnight after this we advertised for subscribers to the Calender for next year, and stated that the number printed for last year fell considerably short of the demand."

These are not *facts*, but mere assertions unsupported in every way, and resting solely on the *Credit* of the Editor of the Courier, in what estimation that is held we will not venture to say. Again he says "The truth is, having himself, in conjunction with another individual, issued a circular letter, inviting subscribers to a Calendar to be published at the Gazette Office, he was vexed at our soliciting the patronage of the public to our Calender."

This is not the truth, nor any thing like it, we are not in the slightest degree vexed at his soliciting the patronage of the Public. We only hope, that after all his solicitation, he will merit that, which he seeks.

We rejoice sincerely to perceive that the Price of the Bombay Calendar is now fixed at Five Rupees, as it was far from our wish, that the success of the Bombay Register and Directory, should alone rest on its reduced Price. It's merit is the only standard by which, we wish it to be judged. Had the Bombay Calendar been less faulty, and the murmers at its exorbitant price less numerous, we perhaps should have been induced to have allowed it, to retain entire possession of the extensive patronage of the Bombay Public, but now there will be a fair competition, and merit we are convinced will alone ensure success. We now turn our attention to the concluding Remarks of the article alluded to, in which several questions are put to us in a strain, which we presume is meant for Irony. "Does he suppose that his form is so perfect a model, his own manners so exquisitely polished?" &c. &c. To the first question we answer in his own words that "the man who is ever ready to put upon the actions of others the worst construction they will bear, furnishes a strong presumption that the vice, an instance of which he may suppose he has discovered, is the particular one that predominates in his own character." The Editor of the Courier's own inconceivable vanity bears out the foregoing Remarks to their fullest extent.—To the second question "Does he suppose his own manners so exquisitely polished" we answer in a humbled tone, that we do not imagine our manners so exquisitely polished, but then it must be recollected that we have not had the advantage of being *drilled* into good behaviour.

MADRAS.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1828.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .3 *Discount*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1 *Discount.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 29th,—Ship Vesper, David Brown from London 1st, Madeira 16th April and Mauritius 5th August.
— 31st — Ship L'Actif, Chelaure, from Bordeaux 25th April.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 29th—Ship Sultan Thomas Mitchell, for Calcutta.
— 21st — Brig Jean Pierre, J. Foucault, for Pondicherry.
— Sept 1st—H. M. Ship Pandora, Honorable J. F. Gordon for Moulmein and Penang.
— 2d — Brig Macauley, J. Aiken for Moulmein.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Success, Captain W. C. Jervois.
Ship Indian Oak, Captain J. Reid.
Ship Vesper, Captain David Brown.
Ship Caroline, Captain J Correya.
Ship L'Achille, Captain Seignac.
Ship L'Actif, Captain Chevelaure.
Ship Johanna, Maria Wilhelmina, Capt. J. C. Ross
Bark Royal Charlotte, Captain R Dudman.
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Capt. C. Robertson
Brig Highland Chief, Captain C. Tabor.
Brig Minerva, Captain P. S. Phillipez.
Brig Bucephalus Captain M. J. Crisp.
Schooner Mootheen Buxsen, Captain C. Roadert.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Quilon, on Thursday the 28th August, the Lady of Captain Edward Armstrong, D. A. C. General, of a Daughter.
At Arcot, on the 28th August the Lady of Lieut. Macdonald 3d Cavalry of a Daughter.
At St. Thomas's Mount on Monday the 25th August the Wife of Qr. Mr. Serjeant F. Dawes of the Body Guard of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Bangalore on the 26th August by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Lieut. Augustus Clarke, Deputy Assistant Commissary General to Frances Daughter of the late S. Drew Esq. of Bisnope's Castle, Shropshire.
At Allepie on the 27th August at the House of Captain J. G. Rorison, Dashwood Strettell, Esq. 20th Regiment N. I. Son of the late Edward Strettell, Esq. Advocate General in Bengal to the Honorable East India Company, to Mrs. Susan Hughes.
At the House of Colonel Smith C. B. Commanding the Travancore Subsidiary Force Quilon, on the 20th July Lieut. W. Shelly, 20th Regt. N. I, to Mrs. Alexander.

DEATHS.

At Palaveram on the 30th August Ensign Philip Thomas Marrett, of the 4th Regt. Native Infantry, aged 19 years, a very promising young Man most deeply and sincerely regretted by all his Brother Officers and those who had the pleasure of knowing him
At the Residence Nagpore on Wednesday the 13th August Susan the Wife of John Wylie, Esq. M. D. Residency Surgeon.

FORT ST. GEORGE. *August* 26, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments viz,
H. Viveash, Esq. to be Principal Collector and Magistrate of Madura.
Robert Clerk Esq, to be Secretary to the Government in the Public Commercial Law and Ecclesiastical Departments.
C. A. Thompson, Esq. to be Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput.

FORT ST. GEORGE *August* 30, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) A. M. Campbell, 7th Regiment Light Cavalry to be Assistant Civil Engineer in the Southern Division.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	AUG. 23d 1828.	ASK.
25	8 Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 8
At Par	0 Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Di	1 0
0	4 Prem New ditto Prem.....	0 2

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes.....7 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.		SELL.
1 10½	On Lo… sig…	1 11

BUY.]		[SELL.
1 10½	On Lo…	Rs 1 11 a 2
Bombay 30 D…		Rs.....98 0
Madras ditto Sa. …		Rs. 91 0 a 92 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 23d —Ship Almorah, G. H. Boyd, from China 27th April a… Singapore 28th July.
— Bark Angero… Redknap, from Madras 15th August.
August 25th— … J. J. B Bowman, from Amher…
Passengers per … P.
and A. Gordon.

D…

August 20th—Ship David … B. Vi…
Isle of France,
— Brig Hutton, J. Smallshaw, for Mauriti…
August 21st,—Ship Cecelia, P, M. Stavers…
nang, Malacca, and Singapore.
August 24th— Brig Elizabeth, Thomas …
Mauritius.
The undermentioned vessels gone to sea from Sangor ; viz.
August 20. H. M. Ship Undaunted.
August 22. Brig Cartha and Bark Madras.
August 23. Mary Anne, Camden, and Buffon, (French.)
August 24. H. C. Ship George the Fourth.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 21st August Mrs. John Heberlet of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 22d August the Lady of T: B Swinhoe, Esq. of a Son.
At Calcutta on Saturday the 23d August Mrs. Fissont Junior of a Daughter.
At Calcutta on Wednesday morning, the 20th August Mrs. Gentlemoom Aviet, Senior of a Daughter.
At Singapore on the 24th of the first moon at a religious Drama where the wife of Wongshingsoy attended The lady was pregnant. At noon whilst leaning on the bannister looking at the play, a boy was born. For women under such circumstances, to be looking at plays, and to be delivered is a rare occurrence.—*Canton Register.*

MARRIAGES.

At Ghazeepore, on the … August, at the house of M. J. Lemarchand, Esq. by the Reverend R. Ewing District Chaplain, J, H. Stone-house, Esq to Julia, second Daughter of James H. Clark, Esq. formerly in the service of His Excellency the Nawab Vizier Saadut Alee Khan, for a number of years, and also in that of his late Majesty the King of Oude.
At Bellaspore, on Thursday, the 7th August, by Captain G. R. Crawford, Commanding the Station, Captain James Walker Bayley Major of Brigade, Nagpore Service to Annabella Maxwell, youngest Daughter of the late Hugh Crawford, Esq. of Greenock, and Sister to Captain Crawford.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta on Monday the 18th August the infant Son of Mr. W. Stacy aged 8 days.
At Calcutta on Wednesday, the 20th August the Wife of C, M, Vaughan, Esq.
At Calcutta on the 21st August Master Peter Watson Son of the late Mr. Peter Watson aged 3 years, 8 months and 20 days.
At Calcutta on the 22d August Miss Maria Ellen Debrett daughter of Captain John E. Debrett, Artillery aged 8 months and 26 days.
At Calcutta on the 23d August the infant child of Mr. C. F. Von Lintzgy, aged 8 days.
At Howrah on the morning of the 23d August, at Mr. George Chieve's Mr. David Leitch late 3d Officer of the Barque *William (Young.)* aged 21 years.
At the Head Quarters of the Timber Agency, at Izimghur in Teerhoot, Mr. Robert Fenwick, Son of the late Colonel Fenwick and Clerk in the Agency Office, aged 47 years.
At Bauleah on Friday the 15th August Margaret Maria, the youngest Daughter of G. G. McPherson, Esq. aged 8 months and 22 days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 15TH AUGUST, 1828.

Mr. F. O. Wells, of the Suburbs of Calcutta
Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the City and district of Deccan

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla 28th July, 1828.

No. 253. GENERAL ORDERS.

Colonel Sir Jeremiah Dickson, Quarter Master General of H. M. Forces having reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 5th July, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that Officer to assume the duties of his Office, and to proceed by water to join the Head Quarters as soon as the Service he is at present ordered upon is completed.
Lieutenant Colonel Dunkins will continue to conduct the duty of the Department at Head Quarters, until the arrival of Colonel Sir Jeremiah Dickson.
By Order of the Commander in Chief.
WILLOUGHBY COTTON.
Adjt. General H. M.'s Forces in India.

Our readers will find in another page, a portion of the luminous charge of the Bombay Judge Sir Peter Grant to which we recently alluded. We regret that our contracted space should compelus to divide a document of so much interest to all who can appreciate the high importance to the pure … justice and the protec… of the community, of h… constitutional and indefatigable Judges. We trust however, that the division of the speech into two, will not materially affect the connection, and in order that no day might intervene between the insertion of the first and concluding portions, we deferred beginning the publication of it until this day.

The learned and eloquent Judge, manifests in this charge, a degree of local information on subjects connected with the discharge of his important duties which is equally astonishing considering the brief period he has been in the country and gratifying as a pledge of his … promote the welfare … now resi…, the most … le charge … ays of the … the cons… His Lord… urteness the … robberies … alarm and … ole society, and which indicate a state of insecurity for life and property in a populous city, which we will venture to say is perfectly unparalleled any where under the British flag, and which we believe was never exceeded in the worst periods of the history of this country under the Moghul dynasty. Robberies the most daring have been perpetrated within the walls of a fortified town by large gangs, and goods conveyed to the ramparts and lowered down by ropes attached to the guns of the fort! the very police have been murdered at the early hour of eight in the evening by gangs of men advancing and retiring in order through the public streets of a crowded city, and still no detections have taken place!! The coroner has returned verdicts against persons *unknown*, altho' by some witnesses the perpetrators were actually sworn to be sepoys! These things may well excite the painful surprize of a British Judge, newly arrived from his native country, where they are unheard of and where if they did occur, the whole country would be in state of excitement and alarm and the wisdom of Parliament, and the executive be in immediate requisition to provide a remedy for the evil! That the attention of the Government and the community at Bombay has been attracted to this subject, we are aware, but as yet we believe no remedy or rather preventive has been propounded, while the aid of the Press, that great moral engine of police, so far from being deemed of any value in the case, has been denounced and one of its conductors most harshly reprimanded and accused of slander and falsehood by the Government, for venturing to bring before the public, a statement of the atrocious events which the learned judge has so forcibly brought to the notice of the Jury. The Editor, it we rightly remember, stated a suspicion that sepoys had been the perpetrators of some of these crmes, of the murder of the police men. He was obliged to apologize and the Government Order published on that occasion was probably one of the harshest which ever issued from a British authority addressed to a British subject. In relation to this very matter, referring to the *positive evidence* (false or true) of some witnesses on the coroner's inquest, that the gang were sepoys, and *of all* that they *were the peculiar caste* of *Byahs*, which is that of the garrison sepoys, the learned judge observes:—

"Every army must have bad characters in it—and it is no disgrace to an army that such persons should be found in it—But it is a disgrace that they should remain undetected and unrepressed in committing outrages on the peaceable inhabitants, and that the army should be the subject of a vague suspicion. What everyman connected with the Army, or valuing its honour and its interests must have wished, was that the offenders should be detected, and the matter cleared up. We know there are many Byah people here who are not sepoys—and that they are the same race of people with the Garrison sepoys, and are easily taken for actual sepoys —It is therefore quite uncertain whether the people who made the attack were soldiers, or people connected with the lines at all, *though they came in that* … is made it still more … rtain the fact."

… r little more than a statement of this kind, that the Editor of a Paper was so severely reprimanded. We must remind the reader that we have travelled out of the order we had proposed to observe in our remarks and adverted to a passage in the concluding portion of the charge in order to fix attention upon it by immediate notice, and the insertion of it in our editorial column because we conceive it of high importance as illustrating the state of the Press at Bombay and the evils which a too eager desire to repress its in accuracies and to narrow the limits of discussion may produce. Had immediate and strict investigation been the result of the publication of the statement in the Bombay Paper, instead of severe reproof of the Editor, it is possible that a discovery might have taken place of great importance to the ends of justice, to the public safety, and the discipline of the garrison.

We now return to the order from which we have for a moment deviated. We meant to have traced what His Lordship says as to the causes assigned or probable of the dreadful insecurity of life and property at Bombay. His Lordship maintains that what has been administered in the Settlement until within these few years "is not the English law nor has it been administered in the spirit of the English law—else it would have been felt in the manners of your people, in *the ready and active support they would have given to the law and to its officers and in the confidence which in return that people would justly have reposed in its power and efficacy for their protection,*" These are sentiments which bespeak not merely a knowledge of the principles of British law, but of human nature, and the reciprocal obligations of governing and governed, which can alone insure the security of the one and the happiness of the other. His Lordship in a subsequent passage distinctly states that he alluded to that system of arbitrary and and illegal punisment which the Bombay Magistrates were in the habit of inflicting *ad libitum* and which Sir Edward West, whose whole conduct has reflected lustre on himself and the office he fills, abolished. Such a system was not very likely to conciliate the affections of the people for the governed, nor it is, it a matter of wonder that when those chiefly affected by itwere relaxed from its grasp, a reaction should ensue, pregnant with crime and disorder.

After adverting to some of the atrocities, which are of such frequent occurrence in Bombay. His Lordship notices the opinion that the frequency of robberies was owing to "the influx of desperate men bred to habits of pillage and accustomed to lead the lives of banditti whom the *rigour* of the Company's government had expelled from the territories lately brought under its dominion in the neighbouring continent." His Lordship doubts whether this cause could account for the *whole* extent of evil he was describing and deploring; but at least it the opinion be correct, it implies blame in some quarter, though the learned Judge considers that "not *much blame* can attach to the Bombay Government that it did not foresee, and was therefore not prepared for the consequence." Now we imagine, that the "rigour" which drove these men to seek a livelihood by robbery in the island of Bombay, must have been applied in Mr. Elphinstone's adminstration and when we consider that there is no species of qualification for the most perfect performance of the functions of his high Office, which has not been ascribed to that Governor, we do think it is a little unaccountable that he should have wanted that quality so essential in all rulers and councillors—in all lagislators—of *prevoyance.*

After specifically adverting to that system of illegal punishment to which we have already alluded, his lordship justly observes that "when it crumbled to pieces, it left behind it none of those things on which the law of England mainly depends for the efficacy of its Institution."

His Lordship states, that the frequency of these crimes could not be traced to ineffectual trial or inadequate punisment as none of the offenders had been apprehended or brought to trial!

There had been, says his Lopdship, no detection and apprehension but the escape of offenders without either "*and the commission of the most daring crimes almost in the open day without pursuit being made or even investigation set on foot.*" The Learned Judge expresses his conviction that Government will devote its attention to the subject which he admits is of a nature … for delay and deliber… gratifying to us is to … deavouring to impress … Law of England affo… ing these evils with… interposition of govern… and public situations w… delightful to observe in … the manifestation of so … tect the subject from any … either *contra* or *præter* … sible the pretext on w… founded.

The Native Mercha… yielding to a fallacy very n… have made little advance … ascribed these robberies … of capital punishment, bu… the learned judge remarks, … description of penalty when … trial or conviction. If after … punishment be not inflicted, … laws or the mistaken mercy … trators may then be called in question, but surely not before. Another suggestion equally fallacious and which we are glad to see the learned Judge exposing, is that of extending the jurisdiction of the Petty Sessions. We cannot refrain however, from placing this passage of the Charge conspicuously before our readers as one of the specimens of that British feeling and regard for Constitutional principles which we have taken occassion to praise.

"There is another passage of the representation I have referred to, which I must take leave to say is also founded, on a very material mistake in regard to the means of lessening the frequency of crimes—It is suggested to increase the jurisdiction of the Petty Sessions—The respectable persons who have signed that paper are not aware that with the wisest men who have thought on, written on the laws of England, since the powers of magistrates, sitting in Petty Session WITHOUT THE CONTROL AND ASSISTANCE OF A JURY, have been even so far extended as they have been by several Acts of Parliament, there being so, is the theme of uniform regret—and this without any imputation meant to be cast on the majistrates: on the present occasion nothing can be further from my intention than to cast any imputation on the gentlemen who exercise the jurisdiction of the Petty Sessions here—It would be extremly unjust in me if I was to do so—for I am not acquainted with the details of the proceedings, and can have no grounds for insinuating a doubt of their discharging their duty most faithfully. But it is to the *general principle of extending the jurisdiction of these Inferior Courts which act without juries and without a knowledge of the strict rules of law that I speak.*"

In other respects the native representation is described as containing useful suggestions, and we perceive it has been referred to the Advocate General assisted by the senior Magistrate for their report.

The inhabitants themselves however, have one measure of prevention within their own reach, which no law can compel them to apply, but to which they are bound to resort before they call for new measures or extraordinary rigour in the application of existing laws. It is to place their property in better security and to be more wary as to the character of the servants they employ, points to which his Lordship has forcibly called their attention.

We had proposed to notice some other passages in this speech, but we have already exceeded the space we can conveniently devote to the subject and must bring our remarks to a close. We will only add therefore, that we most sincerely congratulate the community of Bombay on the acquisition of another Judge animated by sentiments so worthy of his high station, and so justly entitling him to the respect and confidence of the inhabitants, as those which Sir Peter Grant has expressed in his first address to a Bombay Geand Jury.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August 25.*

Foreign News.

THE EAST.

The Hamburgh and Flanders papers are full of orders and manifestos, issued by the Emperor of Russia, respecting the war with Turkey. "We have," says the Emperor, "God for us, who crowns justice and intrepidity with victory!" His majesty after alluding to the advantages arising from peace with Persia, notices the hostile proceedings of Turkey, which "exhausted the generous forbearance of the Emperor Alexander," and exhorts the army, in contesting with the enemies of Russia to deal leniently and mercifully by the Turks, whom the order affects to believe already prostrate at the feet of the Russian soldiery! An imperial ordinance has been issued for a levy of two recruit

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

out of every five hundred men throughout the empire, except in the following provinces, namely, George, Bessarabia, Cherson, Ekaterinoslaw, Pultawa, Ukraine, Krew, and Podolia, which are to furnish one only. The division of the imperial guard, nearly 30,000 strong, marched on the 18th ultimo, taking the road to Krew; the last division marched on the 27th ultimo. They were previously addressed by the Emperor in person. The Grand Duke Michael was at the head of the detachments. The latest accounts from Ismael mention that the waters of the Danube had risen to an extraordinary height, and overflowed the country around. The Emperor was to set out for Odessa on the 7th, on which day, at four o'clock in the morning the army was to cross the Pruth and Danube, on which day hostilities were to commence. The roads to Bessarabia were in such a bad state, owing to the weather, that the cannon could only be got forward with some difficulty.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of the 6th instant contains an ukase of the Emperor Nicholas, appointing Count Witgenstein commander-in-chief of the second army, with the privileges appertaining to that exalted distinction. Count Tolstoy is appointed commander-in-chief of St. Petersburgh, during the absence of the Emperor from the capital. The provinces in the immediate vicinity of the scene of operation are declared in a state of war. The Emperor has laid down special regulations for the government of Wallachia and Moldavia, so soon as they shall be occupied; but the most important part is the following hint of the future designs of the Emperor:—"All the other countries which shall be occupied in the sequel by our troops shall be placed under the administration of the senator who is at the head of the commissariat of the army."

PORTUGAL.

After an interruption of all communication with Lisbon by sea for nearly a month, owing to the state of the wind, we have received, by two different packets, letters and papers from that city, of the 3d and 10th instant. The information which they contain confirms the accounts previously received through France. The rebellious circulars which had been transmitted from the departments of the government in the capital at the instigation of the Regent, had produced their effect in some of the towns, and had procured acclamations to Don Miguel, the absolute king. The thin mask of loyal profession, which scarcely concealed the features of usurped power up to the 25th ult., was thrown off on that day, at the pretended instigation of a hired rabble; and, from that time, we have a continued series of acts of undisguised perfidy and rebellion. The conduct of the provincial municipalities which vociferated "Down with the charter, and death to Don Pedro," has been fully described and openly eulogized in the *Gazette*; the rebellious representation of the senate of Lisbon, which confessedly originated in a popular tumult, was ordered to be signed by the menaces of power; and, at last, after much troubled consultation and anxious alarm, a decree is issued, grounded on the lies which the intriguers had prompted, for calling the ancient Cortes, to complete the overthrow of constitutional liberty and legitimate right. That no doubt might remain respecting the object for which the pretended three estates are to be called, we have it explained in the *Gazette* two or three days before the decree for their convocation. The diplomatic body, who had hitherto winked at these enormities, and who (while they could possibly bear two constructions) were not called upon to interpret them against the solemn oaths which the prince had taken in their presence on his arrival, seem to have considered the communication of this act as final, and to have ceased all intercourse with the government from the 8th instant.

Amid the defection of the weak, the short-sighted, and pusillanimous, it is pleasing to hear that a considerable portion of the troops still keep aloof from treason, and that almost the only respectable noblemen in the country remain faithful to their sovereign and his institutions. The assurances which we have received of these facts make us regret that Count Villa Flor and the other noblemen who had distinguished themselves in late events so as to merit the displeasure of the contemptible despot, are not now present, to strengthen the ranks of their friends, and take advantage of rising discontents.

The convocation of the Cortes of Lamego, to consult on public affairs in present circumstances, is a ridiculous farce. The three estates, as they are called, have not assembled since 1697, and cannot now express the will of the nation. The delegates from the rebellious municipalities must, of course, express only the opinion which they have already given in their addresses; the decision of the monks and ecclesiastics has been already declared, by the burning of the charter; and the peeers might have been as well consulted in the legislative chamber of Don Pedro as in the ancient cortes. It will be curious now to see the effect produced on the intriguers of the usurper, and on the rest of the nation, by the departure of the ambassadors, by the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with Europe, and by their being "left alone with their glory."

PASSAGE OF THE PRUTH.

The passage of the Pruth has at length taken place. Three bridges were thrown over the Pruth on the evening of the 6th, and some squadrons of Hulans immediately crossed, who entered Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, at daybreak, on the 7th of May. No opposition was made to the passage of the Pruth, nor to the entrance of troops into Jassy. The governor, Prince Sthordza, was immediately informed, that his authority had ceased, and the Russian Governor Palben, taking possession of the city, immediately read the proclamation to the inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia. The passage of the Pruth at various points was simultaneous. Whilst one division of the army crossed to Jassy another was passed over to Galata, to make themselves masters of Brahilow, which cost the Russians in a former war 7,000 men, who perished in an assault. The fortifications were demolished in 1809, but rebuilt in 1820. It is supposed, however, that it will not be able to make any protracted defence.

By his Majesty's ship Galatea, which sailed from Malta on the 3d instant, letters have been received in the city by a highly respectable firm, from their correspondents at Smyrna, dated the 22d of April. The Russian declaration of war was received at Constantinople on the 17th, and made public on the following day. It appears that the event was quite unexpected by the Porte and the Mahometan portion of the population, and created so great and rapid a ferment among the latter, that disturbances broke out in the morning of the 19th. But whether they were occasioned by discontent towards the government, or directed, from an impulse of revenge, upon the Christian inhabitants is a point which cannot be ascertained from these accounts, the intelligence having been received at Smyrna through the means of a vessel which sailed from Constantinople on the day of the 19th.

The amount of the force with which it has been stated that the Russians were to invade Turkey has been considerably exaggerated. There is neither a probability nor a necessity that a larger army than 150,000 men should be sent at once to Constantinople; and we are well assured that no more than that number will pass the Pruth for the present; but that this army, if not stopped in its progress by a full submission on the part of the Sultan, to all the terms proposed to him by the Emperor Nicholas, will march straight to the Ottoman capital, little room is now left to doubt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.—HALF-PAST SEVEN.)

The mercantile letters from Lisbon add nothing of importance to the intelligence already published. The advices from Oporto by this mail are of the 13th instant, and they entirely disprove the story of disturbances having occurred there on the 9th or 10th instant. Such an account was actually transmitted to London; but it appears, that the credulity of the writer was imposed on, and he was led to state what had never happened. Information reached Oporto, on the 13th, of the determination of all the foreign ministers to suspend their functions and break of all intercourse with Miguel's government. This news had inspired great hopes into the constitutional party at Oporto; and, as the troops had evinced a strong position in favour of the charter, a sudden reaction was very confidently anticipated.

It is understood, that the Portuguese minister in this coutry has intimated the suspension of his functions, in consequence of what has occurred in Lisbon. Being called upon by the Brazilian minister to declare whether he considered himself the representative of the usurper Don Miguel, as he could not, in that case, continue to hold diplomatic intercourse with him, the Portuguese ambassador replied, that, on the receipt of the decree for the convocation of the ancient cortes, he had transmitted his resignation to Lisbon.

English Extracts.

SOCIETY IN INDIA.

BEFORE my arrival, I was not at all acquainted with the state of the Madras Bar, and therefore had no means of estimating either my chance of success, or the impediments I had to encounter. But Bushby, a young man of talents had sailed about six months before me, and had always heard him spoken of in the highest [illegible], not only at Cambridge, where he was [illegible] medalist, but in London, where a man [illegible]ociated by surer standards, I expected to find him a formidable rival by the time I should reach Madras; naturally concluding that his reputation and his powers would have already forced him into employment. But, as I learned from Sir Thomas Strange, the grave had closed over him; and that too, only a few days before my disembarkation. His death was a sudden and shocking event. His name had reached Madras before him, and the greatest expectations of his success prevailed through the settlement. There was a cause, the proceedings of which were in Equity, that had been pending some time. It was at last, after years of delay, ripe for hearing. Every nerve had been strained by the native agents (a sort of sub-attorneys) to bring it to a decision. It was a case of the highest moment, as a question of law, and of almost incredible magnitude as to the amount of property (being nearly a million of our money) involved in it. Three lawyers had breathed their last whilst the suit was going on, and a sort of discouraging fatality seemed to frown upon any one that undertook it. The papers had been put into Bushby's hands only a few days before the time fixed for the hearing; but the attorney had been miserably deficient in getting the case up; that is, in the abridgment and selection of documents, the marshalling of facts, and arrangement of evidence, without which all is chaos and confusion to the counsel. It was the first business that had devolved upon poor Bushby. It was accompanied with a large fee, and he was determined to do it well. The cause was to come on the following day. He had sate up at it all night,—a most overwhelming fatigue in that climate;—but the loose, perplexed, and defective instructions of his brief, drove him to madness, for on one of the folds of it he had noted down, evidently in the paroxysm of some emotion akin to despair, an invocation in Latin for higher aid. It shows some strange unsettled principle of theology, but it fully discloses the state of his feelings:—"O Deus! rerum nostrarum numen, sive Fors aut Fortuna, quocunque nomine gaudes, adsis mihi in hoc rationis meæ quasi diluculo, neque me in his vigilis, animique cruciatibus crastinos labores heu! difficiles, et aleæ plenos volventem deseras!"* It seems certain, that the consciousness of much being expected from him bowed down his spirit. It made him expect too much from himself, and he surrendered himself a victim to anxieties with which he was too weak to struggle. The climate and want of sleep did the rest. It was his custom to ride every morning at gunfire (six o'clock), and Major Blacker and Captain Campbell called on him about that hour, and asked him to join them. He spoke to them from the verandah of his apartment, and told them he would be ready to ride with them in a few minutes, when he expected his horse. They waited some little time; his horse already at the door, when they heard the report of a pistol and a scream from his servants. They rushed into the room, and found him dead, and weltering in his blood. The ball had passed through his mouth, in which he had evidently placed the fatal instrument, obliquely to his brains, which were scattered about the roof of the apartment.

Was it not a singular fatality, that at that time no other apartment could be found for me in the Fort, for my chambers or place of business, but the one which had been so recently occupied by Bushby? Was it not equally singular that I not only succeeded to his chambers, but to the cause in which he had been retained; and that all the papers, as they had lain upon his table when he committed the desperate deed, should have been put into my charge! I was not learned in omens; but I undertook the business in spite of the stimulus of a munificent fee, with some dejection of mind not a little increased by observing, as I directed my eyes upwards, that the ceiling had not been yet cleansed of the sad memorial of his fate. But when I turned over the papers, and saw in what manner he had gone to work to arrange the chaotic mass of equity pleadings, and of documentary evidence, of which they consisted, I was more and more convinced of the derangement under which he laboured. The attorney had certainly not done his duty, and the instructions were confused and voluminous beyond belief; but it required only a little analysis, and some patience, to understand the case. It was in itself a simple one, though overloaded with a mass of writing, to put costs into the attorney's pocket: By virtue of a few verbal conferences, however, with the parties but especially by not paying the slightest attention to the stupid suggestions of the attorney, an Irishman who, in respect of impudence, had been thrice dipped in the brazen flood of the Shannon, and had all the fogs of his native island in his intellect, I was soon enabled to reduce the whole farrago into a system. In truth, there was nothing in the case that, according to my views of it, would justify a man in blowing his brains out. The questions it involved were few and simple. Jyah Pillah, a rich native of the Moodelia (cow-keeper) caste, had in his lifetime amassed an immense sum of money. He had been head Dubash to Sir Thomas Rumbold, and shared deeply in the peculations and the gains of that guilty period. At his decease was found a testamentary paper in which he bequeathed a very large proportion of his immense property for religious uses. It appointed a large sum for the endowment of a pagoda, and set apart an opulent provision in perpetuity for an army of Brahmins, who were to be maintained on the spot, with one hundred and thirty musicians to play nine hours each day, besides eight thousand dancing-girls for the use of the temple, or rather of the Brahmins; the testator most firmly believing that by virtue of these donations, thirty thousand years would be cut off from the time he would have to suffer in purgatory. Every Hindoo family, is, what in the law of Hindostan is called an undivided family, unless an act of partition be specifically proved, or legally inferred, by some act equivalent to partition. Each individual of an undivided family is entitled to a common share in the family estate; and so inflexible is this rule, that if one of a family, by his own exertions, at his own risk, or by his own good fortune, realizes considerable property, to which his brother, who has lived in idleness and inactivity, has not added a rupee, they are both equally coparteners in the whole. This is the universal tenure of Hindoo property. The suit, therefore, was instituted on the part of the surviving family, to set aside donations which nearly absorbed the common fund; and although by the Hindoo law, of which our courts in India are bound to take notice, testamentary bequests, for religious and charitable purposes, are quite legal, and the head of the family is competent to make such bequests; yet, in the present instance, it was a prodigal waste of the common property, in derogation of the rights of the family, and therefore fell under the class of inofficious testaments, which by the Hindoo, as by the Roman law, are liable to be set aside. This was the whole point of the case. The argument was short, and the Court set aside the will in part, by limiting the charitable bequests of the testator to a large, though comparatively an insignificant sum. The Irish attorney congratulated me upon my success, remarking that Bushby ought not to have shot himself till the suit was decided, and then he might have altered his mind.

The judges of the Supreme Court at this time were Sir Thomas Strange, the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gwillim, and Sir Benjamin Sullivan. They wear at Madras nearly similar robes to the English judges; but, at present, they dispense with wigs, from which the bar are also exempt though the Calcutta judges still submit to that grievous penalty! Upon the first formation of the court, however, Sir Thomas Strange had strongly urged that the dignity and decorum of the bench required the judges to ware them. A batch of them were accordingly sent for from England, and had just arrived when I landed. I never shall forget their making their first appearance in that absurd, and, considering the climate, intolerable costume. The cock-roaches had amused themselves during the passage with the wig of the Chief Justice, and had made such havock with it, that he came into court with one of his ears ridiculously projecting out of a large hole, which those voracious replies had eaten on one side of it. A laugh half suppressed from the bar and the officers of the court admonished him of the unfortunate hiatus; but, in order to cover the protruding ear, he pulled the wig so much awry, as to leave the other still more exposed. Sir Henry Gwillim, though constitutionally irascible and nervous bore the encumbrance with great composure; but it was too much for Sir Benjamin, who, finding that the wig harboured in its labyrinths an immense host of musquitoes, detached parties of which were buzzing every moment about his face, and feeling also his head to be in a state of unwonted perspiration, snatched it off in a sudden fit of indignation, and threw it, with an oath that was somewhat extra-judicial, into the middle of the court. His example was instinctively followed by the others; and the three wigs flying from the bench, and lighting like so many birds on the same spot, constituted a most irresistible species of farce. A roar of laughter ensued; and it was some time before the court could recover its gravity sufficiently to go on with the business. No attempt was made to inflict the same nuisance upon the barristers, the Calcutta bar having already resisted it, recorded their refusal to submit to it in formal protest, which they presented to the court. Indeed, it would be physically impossible for an advocate in India to "groan and sweat" under such a burden, in the suffocating atmosphere of a court of law in the hottest climate of India without a brain-fever.

* O God! presiding spirit, whether Chance or Fortune, or in whatever name thou delightes aid me in this darkness of my intellect, and do not abandon me whilst I am engaged in the difficult and momentous labours of the morrow, and undergoing these wakeful and anxious torments!

Our Chief Justice was estimable for many excellencies of heart and intellect. Yet, in the aggregate. he was a strange compound. By an unfortunate malady of the head, he had fallen in love with the flimsiest kind of popularity—the petty applause of dinner-tables and *coteries*;—a dangerous passion in a judge, whom no whisper of the chronicles and gossipings of the society in which he lives should be permitted to reach. This paltry anxiety for the "bubble reputation" rendered him timid and indecisive, and deficient in the fearless energy befitting his character. During Barlow's administration, a shameful attack was made upon the independence of the court. Sir Henry Gwillim was then absent; and Sir Benjamin Sullivan infirm in health and advanceding age, was leftt alone and unsupported, to sustain the conflict. Strange had an understanding originally acute—but it was curiously twisted. When he was most right, he contrived, through the medium of that understand[illegible]rove himself wrong. His reasonings, [illegible] casuistry, half sentiment, rend[illegible] to di[illegible]vine, even wh[illegible] a[illegible] leaning to ou[illegible] de[illegible] As for Sir Hen[illegible] littl[illegible] ascible Welchman, [illegible] co[illegible] state of liquefaction. was b[illegible] from to night. His irritabilities, to[illegible] were over-flowings of virtuous feelings; but the[illegible] generated into infirmities quite alien fro[illegible] judicial character, and fretted his sickly [illegible] ment of a constitution into premature [illegible] He was incessantly haunted with [illegible] dread of personal satire. I remember Compton one of the Madras bar, gave him great but unintentional offence. In the course of a cause which was very long, and in which Compton was not employed, out of mere idleness, he had sketched with his pen the hideous resemblance of the lion on the King's arms, that were suspended over the bench, and had drawn a tolerably amusing portrait of the animal, grinning in fierce contention with the unicorn. Through some absurd misapprehension, Gwillim was convinced that it was a caricature of himself with which Compton had been amusing himself, and in a great rage told him that he suspected so. "My Lord," said Compton, "you are mistaken. I was drawing the lion." "I will see it Sir," returned the judge. It was handed up to him, and the conviction that it was his own portrait became confirmed? and he began to distort his features with his most vehement expressions of anger. "My Lord," exclaimed Compton, "I have already assured you that I did not intend to take your likeness; but it is mostly fault if your Lordship's rage make your face resemble the lion's."

Another, a relative of Sir Thomas Strange and Compton, were in possession of the principal business of the bar, when I took my first seat in court. Compton had never been called to the English bar, a condition peremptorily required by the new charter. He had practised in the Mayor's Court, and afterwards in the Recorder's; and was permitted to continue an advocate in the Supreme Court, as a compliment due to his talents, which were considerable. He was in all respects self-taught; and had groped his way with no adventitious helps whatever, till he had rendered himself more than a match for his competitors. He had originally been a soldier in one of the Company's European regiments, which he had entered as a volunteer when very young. He obtained his discharge, and afterwards received permission to practise as an attorney in the Mayor's Court, which was then filled by a strange medley of practitioners, supplied by adventurers from every class and department of life:—bankrupt traders, mates, who having absconded from their ships. had lain *perdus* till they had sailed, and then started up attorneys; and pursers of men-of-war, who having committed some mistake in their accounts, had recourse to the thriving knaveries of the Mayor's Court to make up their deficiencies:—and the iniquities of that court yielded the *hoc genus omne* of this description an abundant harvest. Compton, like most men who are wanting in sound logic, was verbose and lengthy in his statements; and he had the absurd affectation of interlarding his speeches with Latin quotations, most singularly pronounced, and preposterously applied. He was once making a ludicrous effort to be pathetic; and, to express his commiseration for the sufferings he described, exclaimed in a hackneyed line of Virgil,

"Haud *ignara* mali, miseris succurrere disco."

The misapplication of the gender (for it was part of Dido's answer to Æneas) rendered the thing so ridiculous that he had for some time the name of *Dido* Compton. He afterwards got another appellation, that of *lotta* Compton, from a phrase which was perpetually in his mouth. "There is not an *lotta* (meaning an *iota*), of evidence in the case." "My Lords, it does not weigh an *lotta* in the scale." "The case is not advanced one single *lotta* by my friend's statement." "My Lord, the defendant's story has not an *iotta* to stand on." The nickname, however, was superseded by another, which stuck to him much longer. It was given him by the Irish attorney, of whom mention has been made. Compton's rise had been sudden and extraordinary, and his parentage and family connexions were wholly unknown. No one could guess any thing about them; perhaps he would have been puzzled himself to trace them. The joke went that he wished to prefix some sounding names, taken from families of high rank, to the name of Compton; and, as the world and all its nomenclatures were before him where to choose, that he selected the names of Herbert Abingdon Spencer Draper Compton; but that he was laughed out of three of them by the Hibernian, who sent him a brief, on which he indorsed "For Mr. Alphabet Compton." Compton complained to the court of the indignity, for which the fellow, with a broad grin, apologised by saying that he had forget the precise initials of Mr. Compton's names; and as they took up so many letters of the alphabet, he had written on the brief, Mr. *Alphabet, Compson*," for *shortness*.

This Irish attorney, who partook less of the fool than of the character designed by another monosyllable, was a standing treat to us. He was attorney, in a cause in which I had a brief. A rich Armenian merchant, of the name of Petrus Uscan, had, in the year 1760, left a sum of money in trust to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George for time being, to build and [illegible]t out, who to this hour loll at their ease repair a bridge leading to the Mount, cal[illegible]episcopal cushions, as if they imagined this day Marmalong-bridge. The architect, h[illegible]w the danger of the struggle. Image to ever, had contrived to make it so narrow, th[illegible]self millions, the most abstinent creatures of it was impossible for two carriages to pass eac[illegible]od, at once made proselytes to fermented liquors other; and as the bridge was extremly long, it and overrun with the same rabble of vices and dis became necessary when they met, for one of them orders with which that fatal beverage has scourged to back, which was a matter of no little the population of your own country. When this inconvenience and danger. The bill was filed, consummation, so long and devoutly wished, has to enable the Governme[illegible]t, by a decree of the taken place, would you value your power in court to widen it, and to make other requisite India at a pin's fee? It is true, no one affects to alterations. In fact, it was merely an amicable deny it, the Hindoos are infected with many suit, I had stated the case, as I thought sufficiently and sat down but my Hibernian friend of the crimes that disturb and disfigure society, thinking that I had not dwelt with sufficient wherever society exists. But is it not enough to emphasis on the inconvenient narrowness of the make angels weep, that crusades should be preabridge got up as soon as I had done, and addressed up against the dancing-girls in India, the ing the court in genuine accent of the County of Cork, "My Lord," said he, "I myself only female tribe avowedly dedicated to prostitusaw a proof of its being quite impossible for two tion,—crusades against prostitutes, from a mecarriages to *pass each other on the bridge* without tropolis, which, abounding in all that is loathbacking *quite off from it*. The other morning, some in female debauchery, opens, we might sup-Mrs. Roebuck, and Mrs. Mungo Dick" (both pose, a much wider field for the pious efforts of ladies of rank in the settlement) "met each other saints and missionaries at home? I have heard, [illegible]arriages in the middle of the bridge, so blind and stupid is zeal—I have heard persons [illegible]an hour talk of civilizing the Hindoos!—Civilize the [illegible]hould go Hindoos!—a nation consummately civilized, [illegible]d many when our own ancestors were naked savages,—[illegible]persons and old in arts and literature, before the primeval [illegible]he Hin[illegible]b or civil forests of Britain had started from their ancient [illegible]k to for silence at the voice of man. [illegible]ery one in [illegible]ars. of cen-

Such are the reflections that have sometimes turies perhaps, must [illegible]complishvisited me when I have revolved the astonishing ment;—to talk of immediate conversion is problem our Indian ascendancy, and the slight foolishness,—foolishness sublimed into madness. gossamery chain on which it hangs.

There is one fallacy that has contributed a great Whatever be the aggregate Hindoo character, deal to mislead them. They have taught themhowever, there is one of the social relations,—by no selves to consider Hindooism as a system, which means an unimportant one, in which they are does not tolerate merely, but actually enjoins punctiliously faithful. Generally speaking there every species of sensuality,—the most odious are of course many and considerable exceptions, and brutal vices, arguing and consistently enough they are the best servants in the world. They from their premises, that every element of so who feel how much the very existence of social unnatural a theology must melt away before life is involved in that relation, will duly appreciate this characteristic. You sleep every night the lights of reason and true religion. But with open doors;—your life, property, is safe the Hindoo theology is no such thing. It under their protection. You travel through alholds out no allurement to the sensual passions. most pathless jungles, over deep and solitary It deals in no indulgencies. It is far, very far wastes, and you may carry uncounted gold in from being a bed of roses It is the most security, It is thus among ourselves, who are ascetic religion the world ever saw the thorniest so tremblingly alive to the moral defects of the path to heaven mankind can be invited to Hindoos? Alas!

enter. In that religion, the sternest abstinence

"Pauca licet portes argenti vascula pur i,
Nocte iter ingressus gladium contumque time bis,
Et motas ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbram."

is enforced; not preached, not recommended. From beginning to end, there is no precept in it. It is law stern, adamantine, unyielding law from which there is no appeal. Other systems denounce intemperance. The Hindoo renders it impossible. It assumes the permitted enjoyment to be equivalent to the licentious abuse, —and it prohibits the enjoyment. The authority of such a religion may be estimated by its contempt of the common feelings of mankind; for that must be a fabric of no ordinary strength which has outlived the lapse of so many ages, and withstood the shock of so many revolutions, in spite of the murmurs and protests of Nature under the privation of all that is wont to soothe and refresh her.

Yet, with all these chances in their favour.—what has been done? In the course of ten years, scarcely as many *real* conversions have been effected. Chandalahs and Pariahs, indeed, without number have become converts; but then there was nothing from which they could be converted. They are comprehended in none of the religious caste, into which Hindostan is divided. The Hindoos disown them. The pick axes of our evangelical pioneers have only stirred a few crumbling fragments at the base of the mountain; the mountain still rears its head, and smiles at their obscure and feeble labours. What is it, you will ask, that renders this hoary mass of superstition alike immoveable by force, and impenetrable to reason? The division of caste. That stupendous institution—whether the result of craft or accident, or both—it is this which has made the whole country at once the temple * and the citadal of its superstitions. The entire moral constitution of man is thus summoned to their support; all his feelings of honourable pride, of ingenuous shame, his estimation in this life, his hopes beyond it, are enlisted in their defence. No Hindoo can survive the loss of his caste. Nor in caste is there relation of high or low; every caste is alike from the head of Vishnu to the sole of his foot. Nor would any man exchange his own caste, though it condemns, him to the meanest offices and the vilest degradation, for another, which carries along with it the homage and veneration of millions. A most singular construction of society undoubtedly; but an insuperable stumbling-block in the way of those who are unwilling to leave the Hindoo in undisturbed possession of a faith which, with all its deformities in the eye of reason, has hereto fore rendered them a peaceable, and, in the main a virtuous and happy people. As human beings, it behoves us to speak humanly; and so long as Providence designs only to confer with man through human agencies, it is neither irrational nor impious to infer the hopelessness of the project, from the invincible strength of the impediment.

But if a whisper or two, as to political expediency, had a chance of being heard, might we not ask, What will be our empire in India when its native subjects have become Christians? Christianity established in India, presupposes the abolition of caste; yet it is to that institution you owe your empire; for it completely disarms the whole population, with the exception of a comparative handful, who are permitted to follow warlike pursuits, and who are now serving in your army, and helping you to complete and consolidate the conquest of their country. The rest can never lift up a hand against you; they cannot, by that law of caste which you are bent upon demolishing. Ascend, then, the Pisgah of your pious speculation. Look down from it, upon the whole multitudinous host from the Indus to Cape Comorin, from the ocean to the mountainous range of Himilaya, all set loose from the circumscriptions of caste.—that condensing pressure of superstition, which has hitherto bowed them to the yoke, quite removed from their shoulders—and the whole nation rising with resistless might, in the strength and manhood of political renovation. Conceive the fondest wishes of brothers Marshman and Carey crowned with success; and this with little or no help from the Bishops you

* "Tamplum in modum arcis."—*Tac*

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on Wednesday last. T[illegible]mination of the right honourable gen[illegible] enabled to announce [illegible] not more unexpected t[illegible] said to have been cause[illegible] the House of Commons [illegible] tranchising the brough of [illegible]

On Tuesday night the [illegible] resolved, by a majority of [illegible] merge the representation [illegible] rough of East Retford in t[illegible] dred, instead of depriving [illegible] privilege, and transferring [illegible] populous unrepresented tow[illegible] the inhabitants of which ha[illegible] of promise, that the forfeited [illegible] sentation should be transferr[illegible] them. On the division which took placeon this question, Mr. Peel and Mr. Huskisson were opposed to each other, the former voting for conferring the right of suffrage on the inhabitants of the adjoining hundred, and the latter voting for the transfer of the forfeited right ofrepresentation to Birmingham. This open and avowed difference of opinion between the Foreign and the Colonial Secretary led to the resignation of the latter, at the time which we have specified.

The division in the Commons, on Tuesday night, was, undoubtedly, the *immediate* cause of Mr. Huskisson's resignation on the following day. But there is too much reason for surmising, that *remote* causes had conspired to indispose our right honourable representative to retain his seat in the Wellington cabinet. What those causes were, a short time will more fully develope. It is now evident, however, that Mr. Huskisson committed a lamentable blunder—a fatal mistake, in coalessing with men who, it is too probable, regard him and his measures with no friendly eye.

We have reason to believe, that, up to Saturday night, no cabinet arrangements, consequent on the resignation of Mr. Huskisson, had taken place. It is not, we believe, likely that the right honourable gentleman will rejoin the Wellington cabinet, his health being in a precarious state; but, if he should rejoin them, his reconciliation with his old colleagues will not, it is thought, render it necessary for our distinguished representative to undergo the process of a reelection.

IMPORTANT, "IF TRUE."—It is confidently stated, in quarters possessed of good information, that ministers have become sensible, that, in the present situation of the country, the settlement of the Catholic claims can no longer with safety be delayed. This determination was, it is affirmed, conveyed by the Duke of Wellington to a certain exalted personage, to whom the communication was exceedingly unpalatable. The Premier, however, declared, that he was personally as averse to the concession as that exalted personage could be, but that circumstances rendered the measure absolutely necessary; and as he could not be answerable for the safety of the country, if the question remained much longer unsettled, he would consent to remain in office only on the condition of an arrangement with the Catholics. A certain individual, whose visit to this country has excited some surprise, advised it is said, the acceptance of the resignation of the ministry; but this proposition was still more unpalatable than the concession. It is believed that the first step will be the repeal of the prohibition to hold intercourse with the See of Rome, which will allow of the negociation of a concordat, giving to the government of this country the same control over the appointment of the bishops which has been given to the several continental governments. Dr. Doyle, in his evidence, says, that government would, in this way, obtain too much influence over the Catholics; but however this may be, the tranquillization of Ireland is of so much consequence, that every other matter sinks into insignificance in comparison.—*Morning Chronicle.*

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

(FROM THE STANDARD.)

Nothing is definitely arranged respecting the rumoured changes in the cabinet. We understand circumstances have occurred since yesterday calculated to impede the negociation for reconciliation, and which may yet probably occasion some secessions. A meeting of the ministers was held this morning at the Duke of Wellington's, in Downing-street, at which Mr. Peel, Lord Bathurst, and Lord Melville were present. The conferrence lasted a considerable time, but the result, of course, has not transpired. It is very confidently stated in the best informed political circle in the west end of the town, that Mr. Huskisson's retirement is no longer a matter of doubt; but we know that no resignation had, up to the time of our going to press, been *finally* accepted.

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD.)

Last night there was a full attendance of members in the House of Commons, expectation that some questions would be put respecting changes in the administration, when Mr. Secretary Peel moved the adjournment of the house to Friday next, for the Whitsuntide recess. Besides Mr. Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herries, &c., appeared on the treasury bench; but none of the "liberal party," neither Mr. Huskisson, Mr. C. Grant, Lord Palmerston, nor Mr. W. Lamb appeared in the house during any part of the evening; nor were there on the opposition benches any of the leading members of the party; neither Mr. Brougham, Sir James Mackintosh, nor Lord Althorp. The changes in the administration were freely spoken of about the houses. Besides those previously named, (Mr. Huskisson, Mr. C. Grant, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Dudley and Ward,) it was confidently mentioned, that Mr. W. Lamb also retires; and it was also as confidently added, that the Marquis of Anglesea will resign the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, in the event of Mr. W. Lamb quitting the secretaryship, and of his other friends in the cabinet leaving office. To supply the places vacated by retirements, it is stated that Sir H. Hardinge (the personal friend of the Duke of Wellington) succeeds Lord Palmerston as Secretary at War; that Mr F. Lewis takes the Board of Trade, *vice* Mr. C. Grant; indeed, he last night, acted for that gentleman in the discussions on the corn bill; that Lord Wallace returns to the Mint, that Lord Goderich (even with Mr. Herries in the cabinet) is not unlikely to become Colonial Secretary in the room of Mr. Huskisson; that Mr. Herries quits the Mint for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer; and that Mr. Goulburn returns to the Secretaryship of Ireland. It is likewise positively rumoured, that the "Grenville party," the Wynns and Phillimores, with their fourteen or sixteen votes, are likely to return to office, and the support of the administration. During Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Mr. C. W. Wynn quitted the lower opposition bench, and was in close and long conversations with Mr. Secretary Peel. Should the changes take place, (should not the negocia[illegible]tions which are said to be still pending between Mr. Huskisson and the ministers terminate favourably,) the administration will be decidedly tory and a[illegible]tively against the Catholic claims, except [illegible]nville party should come into the suppo[illegible]e administration.

LIVERPOOL: MONDAY, MAY 26, 1828.

MR. HUSKISSON resigned the office of Secretary of State for the Colonial Department

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TALES OF AN ANTIQUARY.

THE TALISMAN OF ST. BARNABAS;

A LEGEND OF CHEAPSIDE.

The things, when they come under the workeman's hands, are wrought under certain Constellations; which Communicate such influences and qualities to them as they never had before;—and to keepe ourselves to the matter of Figures aptly, we shall here conclude, that if they [illegible]pared with all these circumstances observed, and ingraven upon some matter that is proper for the receiving of the influences of the starres, they may naturally retaine them, and work those wonderfull effects which we have set downe.

GAFFAREL'S VNHEARD-OF CVRIOSITIES; 1650.

WHENEVER I partake in the festivities, enjoy the splendours, or witness the charities, of our modern Livery Companies of London I cannot avoid calling to mind the peculiar and excellent features of their original establishment: for it is well known that they are not less venerable for their antiquity than for the pious and benevolent intentions with which they were first instituted. If we rake but a little way into the saw-dust wich Time is continually making of [illegible]ons, we shall soon find their prototypes in ancient Rome and the days of Charlemagne; after which came the Saxon Guilds, whose members each subscribed a certain sum for the promotion of their trade; the protection of their privileges and good faith; the duties

of benevolence and charity; and for providing the holy offices of Religion both in life and in death: It seems to me, too, as if we might attribute much of their present prosperity to the benedictions which followed these virtuous purposes, as well as to the munificence, or the gratitude of their most distinguished members; though, at the same time, we should never let their bounties remain unrecorded, or their fragrant names and memories be forgotten. No, verily, far from it: a Citizen's Company is frequently his noblest pedigree; since he claims a right and an interest in all the illustrious names it can boast of, and in all the noble actions performed by his ancestral fellow-craftsmen. Go to, then, ye who scoff at such Fraternities, as though they were altogether devoid of gentilitial worth; and tell me, shall the mitred Episcopal Sees, and the Classical Seminaries and the proud families of the earth, recount the Saints and Martyrs they have given to the Church; the Pontiffs to Rome; the Sovereigns to the World, the Heroes to fame; the Poets, Scholars, inspired Artists, and cunning Workmen, which from their bosoms have gone forth to enlighten mankind, and shall we not vaunt us of our's? Yea, by Saint Anne!" and the long and goodly catalogue would certainly fill with amazement, any but those who already knew and gloried in it. Have not we blessed St. Joseph the Carpenter of Nazareth, and holy Paul the Tentmaker, whose name is so precious to the Merchant Taylors? besides their splendid roll of Eight Kings, Eighteen Princes and Dukes, an Archbishop, and an extended list of Nobility? When will the Skinners forget to boast them of their Six Kings and Five Queens? or the Grocers of their associate Monarchs, and Princes? Can the Goldsmiths cease to remember their pious and ingenious Bishop Dunstan, and the patriotic Sir Hugh Middleton! or the Fishmongers their loyal Sir William Walworth? Shall not the Drapers still proudly recount to their sons how the first Lord Mayor of London was of their brotherhood, and a Baron of the realm? Think, I pray you, of the ancient valour of the Artillery Company, commanded by several Kings and princes; and on the piety and learning of the Stationers, led by Caxton, the early Translator of the Bible, and many of the most eminent English Reformers and Martyrs? Look at the Artists and Antiquaries of the Painters-Stainers, with Camden, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and some of the best designers of his time, at their head! Look at these, I say, and at the thousand others, and then answer me, if such worthies be not the honourable and legitimate objects of a true Citizens pride?

In refering, however, to these planets in our Civic Associations, I do it principally to excite in every Fraternity a more diligent enquiry into their own annals and antiquities;—

> "Some little memory of these should stirhem,
> I know their noble nature;"——

and doubtless every one could furnish many an interesting narrative, or curious fragment of history now unknown; whilst from the warm regard which many an Antiquary bears towards London, faithful Chroniclers would readily be found to record them. Indeed, if it were not an undertaking far beyond mere mortal powers, I would certainly engage in it myself; and, to prove my sincerity, here follows a romantic narrative, not generally known, which commemorates a brother of the Corporation of Goldsmiths, in the times when their wealth and splendour were rapidly advancing to their subsequent eminence.

The very ancient custom of commercial society which induced those persons who exercised the same occupation to reside together, was also the origin of such places being erected, beautified, or named, by those liberal individuals, who wished to raise their professions in dignity and importance. Many instances of this practice might be mentioned, but the present narrative requires us only to refer to that part of Cheapside anciently standing opposite the end of Wood-Street, and then called Goldsmiths' Row. It consisted of a series of wooden houses and shops, having their carved gables turned to the street, and erected, according to the antique custom of London, in one frame of four stories in height, each of which projected over that beneath. Below these buildings, fourteen small, and rather dark, shops, the deep unglazed windows of which were covered with a heavy tiled pent-house, having a rich display of gold and silver vessels in the interior; to guard which, as well as to solicit custom, the master, or some of his servants, Continually stood before the door. The fronts of these erections were adorned with their respective signs, and several sculptures in wood; whilst in the centre edifice was a large ornamental tablet cast in lead and richly painted and gilt, intended at once to commemorate the title of the Row itself, and of it's generous founder; since it represented the Goldsmith's Arms, with figures of woodmen riding on monstrous beasts, expressive of the name of Thomas Wood, Goldsmith and Sheriff, who not only built these shops and houses in 1491, but endowed them with certain sums of money, to be lent to such young Citizens as should first inhabit them.

To this pile of building then,—which was considered the glory of Cheapside, of London, and even of England,—there removed an old, and rather a humourous personage, a bachelor, named Ignatius Touchstone; who resided in the principal tenement, known by the sign of the Chalice and Unicorn" being appointed a sort of governor over the junior members of Master Wood's foundation. And indeed the ancient Goldsmith was excellently adapted for such an appointment, since his professional skill was known & esteemed, wherever a ship had at this period found a passage. His damasquined weapons were coveted by Khan and Kaiser; his plate and jewellery were equally admired in Court and Castle; and his Chapel-furniture was so highly valued, that Pontiff and Priest were alike desirous of possessing his crosiers, patinas, shrines, lamps, and flagons. Whilst he was thus the very prototype of the mad Florentine, Benvenuto Cellini, in skill, he also possessed a very large portion of his fiery temper; though when he came to blows, he had recourse to a long and stout oaken walking-staff, choicely carved by the famous Albrecht Dürer, and mounted in gold with his own hand, instead of the more destructive weapons of the Italian. With this instrument, which he humourously called the "Book of Good Manners, he commonly made a very considerable impression in every dispute; and was particularly successful in using it, to convince his wild kinsman and Apprentice, Pierce Malenfant, of idleness and lewd revelry; his lessons and discipline on which commonly began at rather an early hour in the morning. It was also not unfrequent with him to open this same volume, and to pursue his scholar through the streets with it whenever he found him loitering at a pageant, a tavern, or a procession through Cheapside, at this time called a Riding. For, to speak Heaven's pure truth, it should be observed that Master Pierce very much resembled the idle Apprentice in Chaucer's exquisite fragment of "*the cokes Tale*," for which reason the wholesome abuse, and even the oaken arguments of the ancient Goldsmith were by no means uncalled for. As this character, too, was tolerably well known by all the neighbours, it was seld in thought wonderful to see them both racing through the street of West-Cheap; the one laying about him with a host of hard words and yet harder blows, and the other flying along, half in mockery and half in fear. As it was usual, however, for the ceremonious Master Touchstone always to salute his neighbours whenever he encountered them, so even at these times, he never failed to give them a passing greeting; and particularly would he notice a sour old Pater-noster maker,—a vehement zealot against all kinds of offenders,—with "Here we go again, Master Pope! sad doings these, neighbour!" which saying at length became so well known, that it grew into a proverb peculiar to this part of London; so that when any one was remarkable for their fits of passion, or their frequent repetition of a particular habit, it was usual to say, "'Sad doings these neighbour! Here we go again, Master Pope!' as the Goldsmith of Cheap said when he trounced his 'prentice."

In due time, however, notwithstanding Master Touchstone's rigid government, his pupil became indifferently good at his art; he grew both upwards and downwards, and inwards and outwards, as though he would never leave off; till at length it was really a question of prudence how far it was safe to touch him against his will. He possessed both a fair face and a bold presence, being always out first when the other Apprentices began to cry "Clubs!" he had a good voice in a stave, and a light foot in a galliard; though he was chiefly known for an audacious spirit, that seemed formed either for making a fortune, or stretching a halter; and so unbounded an ambition that provided he arrived at wealth and power, he cared not greatly whether the road thither lay nearest to virtue, or to villainy; through blessings or through blood.

And indeed the aspect of the times was such, that any bold or enterprising spirit might expect to prosper in them. There were many alarming symptoms of discontent in England; an insecure peace was existing with France, and the party of Perkin Warbeck, the fictitious Duke of York, continued rapidly to increase. In revenge too, for the encouragement which that adventurer had received from Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, King Henry VII. had prohibited all intercourse with Flanders, and the importation of all Flemish wares; which was answered by a similar restriction from Maximilian, King of the Romans, and his Son the Archduke Philip. The English merchants had therefore no other mart than Calais for the sale of their goods, which so decreased their credit and their property, as greatly to reduce their fortunes, and render even their very continuance exceedingly doubtful. The Flemish merchants, however, who were settled and protected in England,—not considering themselves bound by this embargo,—still carried on a trade with their own countries; and from their warehouses at the Stilyard, on the river-bank, continued to supply all who had hitherto been furnished with goods by the Citizens of London. Their success, as was to be expected, speedily produced the strongest feelings of envy and dislike in the civic traders, and especially in their servants, who foresaw their own ruin involved in that of their masters; until at length their smouldered hatred brake forth in the most furious acts of open revenge. Such then was the state of London at the period when our narrative commences; which, to fix it precisely is about six of the clock in the morning of Monday, October the 7th, in the Year of Human Redemption 1493, and the 9th of the reign of King Henry the Seventh.

As the Citizens and their Apprentices were, in general, particularly religious in observing those regulations of their disports, which had been established both by the Church and their own customs, perchance it was the vigorous enjoyment of the preceding Sunday, which made Master Pierce Malenfant more reluctant than usual to begin the week's labours by leaving his truckle-bed and straw mattress. Ere it was well day-break; however, the old Goldsmith entered his apartment with his ordinary salutation of "Soho there, knave! art waking yet, or mean ye to keep the house shut all day? Be there not the shop to be swept and garnished, or is nothing to be wrought before nontide?" & then he proceeded to recount the various articles which were in progress at his furnace & work-bench. "Ye know full well," he continued, "that the Mayor's new plate will be wanted forthwith, though the great Silver Salt be not yet molten. Master Alderman Wassail's standing-bowl hath been promised these fourteen days and more; though the chasing be not yet done, and it has to be parcel-gilt after all. I can tell you, too, that that the Sacristan of Trinity Priory looketh to have his Altar-Candlesticks and Silver Tabernacle by Vespertime: and 'twill take thee till noon to planish them featly. And, God's me! now bethink me, there's Master Horehound of Bucklersbury should have had his 'Postle Spoons as yesterday: I pray our Lady now, that the Christening were not marred through the lack of them, and the poor babe lost for they losel idless. Up then, knave, and about somewhat! Master Crane of Old Fish Street is to have his leman's carcanet and ouch by mid-day; and look to the sheathing of Sir Colbrand Hacket's sword; Crimson velvet, thou knowest, with overgilt furniture and carriages. Well! dost not mean to open thine eyes at all, thou drowsy rogue?"

"In good sooth, Master," said Pierce Malenfant, in a sullen tone, "you be wroth all too soon, for 'tis stark night yet by St. Mary of Bow; and I would fain rest me till the day-light break."

"Now out upon thee for the idlest sinner in all West-Cheap," returned Touchstone in a passionate voice; "'tis ever night to the eyes of him who goes to bed in his cups. God's my life! an' the bell of St. Mary be not tolling six, I'm no true man! Out with ye, or I shall be at pains to convince your sconce, with a wooden calendar, to make ye wist when the sun rises. This comes of your junketing and drinking at night, with all the loose knaves of West-Cheap, that have either coin or credit."

"Well! wot," replied the dogged Apprentice rising and beginning to clothe himself, "that you speak other than truth, seeing that I took but two poor flagons at the Royal Rose yonder, as I hope to be Mayor, and have a ship and an unicorn carried before me in a pageant."

"Mayor, quotha!" exclaimed the astonished Master Touchstone, at this discovery of his Apprentice's ambition, "Mayor! saith he! good? good? I verily believe that thou makes me laugh to keep my staff from they bones. May I truly thou seemest to think thyself a little Lord Mayor already, an' lying a-bed till full six be any mark on't. God wot, if ye run me these courses, ye'll be Sir Pierce of the pillory soon, and I shall see ye riding up Cheap with a sledge for a palfrey, and more iron Fetters than gold chains upon ye."

"By the Sword of St. Powle!" answered Pierce in an angry voice, "I know not why ye should make such a gibe of it. I trow that there have been worser than I who have mounted higher."

"What, knave," answered Touchstone, his anger rapidly arising to that point at which he usually took up his "Book of Good Manners," "will ye prate? thou had'st better not bandy words with me, I cantell thee.—Hah! a shrewd young master, indeed! and a proper Swinge-buckler, by the Vangils. But now as I see that your worship hath crept into your doublet and hose, may I pray you, Master Mayor that shall be, when the Devil is blind, to let the first act four regality be to take me the tankard, and go me to Cheap Conduit for water, whilst I trim the shop. But hark ye, Master Mayor, let me find you eftsoons returning; and let me have no lewd babblings with the other unfledged knaves of Cheap, or I shall perfume your bones, Master Mayor; and so God be with you."

The public fountain to which the testy old artist had despatched his disciple, was that known by the name of the Lesser Conduit, consisting of a short square turret, with four basins, and an embattled top built of stone, and lined with lead. It was at this time surmounted by a fair Gothic cupola and vane, for it had been erected only about sixty years and repaired still more recently by license from Henry IV. and it was filled from the Great Conduit [illegible]klersbury, with a stream brought from [illegible]ton. As pipes, however, for the supply of private houses were not then invented, the water was conveyed to them in large wooden tankards, hooped with iron, and having massive handles, chains and moveable covers; and in some ancient views of Cheapside and Cornhill, the Conduits are represented with a host of these vessels standing about them. Our ancient Dramatic writers also shew, that even to a late period of Civic history, the duty of filling them was performed by the Apprentices; and Thomas Heywood in his very absurd Play of "*The Four Apprentices of London*," makes one of the sons of the unfortunate Earl of Boulogne, who are placed under different trades, say, that when his father summoned him, he left his watertankard to guard the Conduit. Subsequently, indeed, the office became a *separate occupation* of a very low character, as witness Ben Jonson's *Cob* in "*Every Man in his Humour*;" but at the time of our narrative, most Citizens were served by their own Apprentices, especially those whose houses stood so immediately in the vicinity of the Conduits, as did Master Ignatius Touchstone's in the Goldsmiths' Row. From these particulars it may easily be conceived that they became places of universal intercourse, a sheet of junior Guildhall for the Apprentices of London: at which meetings were appointed; disports planned; their rights and privileges debated; measures of offence and defence concerted; their frequent quarrels either terminated or begun; and a song, a friendly cup, or their passing gossip, could be enjoyed as heartily and freely, as in a market, a tavern, or a barber's shop.

It was, however with no very good will, that Master Pierce Malenfant took up his heavy tankard, and went him forth to the Little Conduit in Cheap, which was constructed in the Standard at the end of Honey Lane! or about opposite to the North door of the present Bow Church. "A plague upon that blustering old spoon-maker!" said he, as soon as he was out of hearing, "I shall certes do him a shrewd turn one day, and shew him how a London 'prentice can handle his battoon and dagger. An' my indenture were but once out, and myself made free o'my Hall, I'd not cast him either salt or spoon more; but hie me over to Almaine or to Rome, where I might turn mine hand to either sword or furnace-tongs as it liked me, and not be forced daily to drag this accursed tankard, or to be the slave of such a truculent old swaggerer, By the Mass! I would e'en give all I am worth but to have a fair occasion of revenge on him. St. Roche's plague be upon it now! there's all the lads of West-Cheap at the Conduit; and they'll do nought but mow and gibe at me about old Touchstone and his battoon: but by St. Mary of Bow an' they do not move from the spouts and make way for me, I'll break this tankard on some of their costards, and so let'em look to it!"

As he hastily advanced with this laudable resolution, his associates received him with a clamorous salutation; some greeting, others jesting, most with laughter, all with good humour; but the young Goldsmith, with the mood of one who is previously determined to quarrel, called out for room in so peremptory a voice, that Blaize Russet, a Mercer's Apprentice, deridingly addressed him in a stanza from an ancient ballad:—

> "'Give place to the Danish Gyaunt Knyght,'
> Syr Colbrand lowde dyd cry;
> 'Come out, come out, thou blusterynge lowte,'
> 'I shall stay where I am,' said Guy.

Why, fellow Pierce, what ails thee this fair morning? hast been hag-ridden all night, or hath old Touchstone been 'nointing thy bones to wake thee, or reading thee a crooked lesson out of his 'Book of Good Manners?"

"Hark ye all, mates," answered Malenfant, grasping his water-pot more firmly, and speaking in that sullen kind of passion which impetuous tempers assume when they conceive themselves oppressed,—"An' any of ye mean to flout me, why beware of the weight of my tankard; but if not, let me fill quietly, and go my ways without more japing, for I seek only to be untroubled in my vocation."

"Ho, ho! a quiet young master, truly;" said Gregory Shearfell, a Capper and Haberdasher, "when all Cheap knows how ready your bat is whenever 'Clubs' are cried between Stocks' Market and Powles Cross. Quiet! By St, Mildred! you're about as quiet as the knave in the song:—

> "O then uprose the 'prentices all,
> Bold and lusty, proper and tall;
> But wherever a skull they brake in the rout
> Martin Mallet he crack'd a score!"

"Belike you want to try whether I can crack one through a Haberdasher's moth-eaten hat," replied Pierce in a fierce voice, "my bat's quite ready now, I promise you; and trust me I'll try to convince you and your sconce together."

"Keep your staff for a better quarrel," said Russet interposing between them, "and do not you, Gregory, tempt a broken coxcomb from the Goldsmith's hammer. But a truce now, fellows, to all this bickering, for you know we have that to say which touches us more nearly, and that we were e'en wishing for our mate here when he came up."

"Say on then, and say briefly without gibing," answered Pierce, disappointed at not trouncing somebody; "I may not linger here, if I would not have Cheap tell of it till noonday."

"Well, then, thus it is," began Fabyan Kersey, a Clothier's Servant dwelling in the Mercery in Cheap, "thou see'st how these dog Easterlings,"—at this time a general name applied to almost all the Continental merchants in London,—"still furnish the realm with their wares, whilst our masters are shut out of all ports, save Calais. I would that every ell of their stuffs were eaten up by moth and mildew, ere they had drawn so much profit from worthy London Citizens; an' they keep this trade, I wot that there 'll be few shops in the Mercery without a bankrupt master, and famished serving-men."

"Aye," said Blaize Russet, "it's all too true as the holy 'Vangils; and so we have come to this end, to arm ourselves as we may, and boldly to fall upon these outlandish villains, even

in their very trenches at the Stilyard; break down their store-rooms, carry the goods to honester men's houses, and drive these locusts out of the land, to the fiend, or to Flanders again."

"A good plot, truly, if it be but as bravely followed," replied Pierce, "but some of ye said erewhile that ye were wishing for me: now I pray ye to tell me how I stand concerned in your quarrel, seeing that I deal neither in fustian nor halberject."

"How art thou concerned?" exclaimed Fabyan, "what! dost not think that if the Flemings prosper they will soon supply all that is lacked in London? Men say that there be marvellous good gold-workers in Almaine, and that even thy master learned much of his cunning there. But frankly now, we would have thee on our party, because thou art a tall fellow in a fray; Master Touchstone is good at his weapons, and thou knowest the proverb, 'As crows the old cock, so crows the cockerel.'"

"Listen to me," said the wily Dominic Beadroll, a Missal-writer and Pater-noster maker, who resided with others of his craft at the upper end of Cheapside, "listen to me, friend Pierce, and I will gage penuer and inkhorn, pouch and writing-knife, that I make it appear that this device shall prove to you of high advantage to enter in it: so leave him to me, fellows, for we go together, and as your water-tankards be full, why good morrow to ye all."

"Good morrow, then," rejoined Godfrey Say, another Clothier's Servant, "but fail not to meet us soon at night at the Royal Rose by the Great Conduit: and remember the old song, which saith,—

'This realm was never a joyful land.
Fill the tankard, Gossip, agen;
Since the Flemings they came unto Dover Strand,
To fatten on English men
Then drive them hence to their own countrie
Fill the tankard. Goossip, agen;
And merrier days we shall all of us see
So down with them, English men?'"

And tumultuously chorusing the last stanza, the Apprentices left the Little Conduit in Cheap for their respective habitations.

"Now, Pierce Malenfant," began Dominic assoon as they were clear of the crowd, at the sametime drawing him under a dark penthouse by B w Church, and speaking in low tone, "do not I utter your thoughts, when I say that you desire to avenge yourself upon him whom you serve?"

"What fiend told you that!" exclaimed Pierce starting back, "and yet to say the truth, I [illegible]

"Aye, aye," interrupted the Scribe, "I knew it well: the morning curses and his daily blows, could not but fire such a free young spirit as thine. Now mark what I am about to tell thee. Some seven nights past I went, about eight of the clock, to carry a fair parchment missal and a rosary of sandal wood, to Master Lumpfish in the Bridge-Street; and as I returned by the Stilyard, I saw two men come out, one of whom I knew to be an Almaine, named Cornelius Zuebergoldt, a man shrewdly suspected of using magical and ungodly arts. He gave the other a brass box, biding him guard it as his life, since it contained that which would make or mar them for ever: above all he was to keep the casket shut, as the thing within it was a fiend, which he had with much labour confined there, and would prove one of the foulest spirits of the deep should it once get loosened. They spake all this methought in a very joyful manner, and when Cornelius had gone in again, I traced the stranger to your dwelling: I saw him enter with the fiendish box, and from his lusty march and tall figure, well I wot that it could be no other than Master Touchstone himself!"

"Here's a goodly tale, indeed!" exclimed Pierce impatiently, "to keep one listening to under a dark Church wall at sunrise! as though now, it were news to me, that in the front hanging-chamber of our house, stand a brass box,—rarely well wrought though, by the tongs of St. Dunstan!—into which the wandering ghost of a mad old German Alchemist hath been conjured!—proper tidings to me, in truth! why, Master Pater-noster maker, an' ye marvel at such small matters, I can add to your wonder. This same Cornelius with the hard name, whom ye wot of, comes to our shop at all seasons, and is forwith locked up with the master in the laboratory, none else being present, save perchance the fiend out of that brazen box, which they always take with them."

"And is the old Goldsmith, who is such a swaggering bully to other men, as fierce and forward to the Almaine?" demanded Dominic.

"Marry, no," answered Pierce, "now, ye mark it, I must e'en remember that he's even as courteous to him as he were an Alderman: and it skills not neither, at what time the ragged old Easterling comes since he leaves bed and board, altar or work-bench, to do his bidding, whatever it may be. By the Rood of Fen-Church! it's a passing strange, though I see not how it touches us."

"Nevertheless, friend Pierce," said the Textwriter in a joyful and confident voice, "were I in your place, I would not only make both our fortunes, but work this City such woe! that my name should be the greatest within it's walls; besides lowering the crest of my blustering master."

"What would'st thou do then, good Scribe of the West-Cheap?" asked Malenfant; "would'st have me break open the casket, and let the devil loose upon us? Truly we should all be cared for then: for the Fiend would look out for himself; I should see Alms for robbery; and the Goldsmith if may not maine would be burnt for wizards! No—"

"Be, by the Sword of St Paul," the demon," answered Dominic, "it might be done without danger to your Sorcerer: thinks that a true son of the Holy Church self? Mv help her to resist the Devil: I promise should ev Grace of Canterbury well guerdons those you that hi core ly disciplines those who do not—who do. and of it, then, and peer about closely for Advise yourse.

more charges; for with this act of witch craft brought home to the Flemings, and our own force to boot, down they go, an' they were an hundred fold stronger than they be."

"Well," replied the yielding Pierce, "thou hast wrought strange feelings within me:—where shall we two meet at night to confer more of this matter alone?"

"No where better than on this very spot," was the answer; "an hour after Bow-bell has rung for Curfew; but thou wilt come to the rest of us at the Royal Rose?"

"I may not promise that," rejoined Malenfeint; "but do thou say for me that I will not fail to rise and join them with the first outcry. And now I must away, for I shall be grievously yshent for lingering so long at the Conduct; but since my lustihood is up again, I will no more be adawed either by battoon or overcrow."

The two worthies then separated; Beadroll taking a circuitous road to his own dwelling, whilst Master Pierce, bearing the tankard on his shoulder, went strait towards the Chalice and Unicorn, chanting a part of that old ballad, said to have been made by Guy of Boulogne, when he ran away from his apprenticeship to a Goldsmith of London, to sail with Roberth, Duke of Normandy, on the first Crusade.

[redacted] or charger I'll cast no more,
[redacted]
[redacted] ore:
[redacted] ell,'"

[redacted] ount of the man-
[redacted] ceived his amiable
[redacted] e time and circumstances of [redacted] custom existing in Cheapside at the [redacted] arrative, which was particularly connected with [redacted] vents of the succeeding evening. As we have already seen, that the old Conduits were the most favourite meeting-places of the junior inhabitants of London, so also a few of the "most potent, grave, and reverend signors" of this district, were accustomed to assemble in another certain quarter of it, although it was rather a singular spot in which they convened their symposium. In the history of man, however, we find that festivity is so far like misery, as often to draw him into strange places and company when he is connected with it. Thus, your old-fashioned romantic robber would not change his rocky cavern and glaring cresset, when he drained his goblet after a successful skirmish, for a princely saloon and thousands of perfumed lamps. There the laugh was the loudest, the jest the broadest, and the song the heartiest; and in like manner, your old Citizen cared less for his accommodation, than for the jovial mirth which charanterised his club. For which reason, some good fellows have met in a Scene-Painter's loft, and others in a cellar; a few choice spirits have kindled up their fire in the shop of a whimsical barber, and some of the most gifted of Apollo's children were formerly to be heard in a coal-shed. In brief, to enjoy good-fellowship, the lusty revellers of old London, would alike dive into the dark and lowroofed Shades, or climb to a narrow and overheated upper chamber, almost equally careless of the rank or character of their associates; remembering the letter of the ancient proverb, but sadley perverting the the spirit of it, "'Tis the comany and not the charge that make the feast." Such, perhaps, then, were the reasons, which caused the elders of Cheapside, to meet in that singular place, to which we are now about to conduct and introduce the reader.

One of the most favourite companions of Master Touchstone, was a certain facetious and whimsical character called Absolon Chime; formerly well known throughout West-Cheap for his stout form and merry visage; his luxurious yellow hair, his quaint humour and his office as Sexton of the Church of St, Mary le Bow. From this appointment he was generally called Absolon of Bow-Bell, since he was intrusted with the important duty of ringing the Curfew at nine o'clock every evening, by order of the Common Council; as well to caution the Citizens of the nightly dangers of the streets, as to release all the apprentices who lived within it's sound. His ostensible residence was in one of those little low houses which even anciently crowded round Bow Church, and deprived it of a burial-ground; but he was much more frequently to be found in a old apartment in the belfry, used in the Saxon days as a Watch-tower; afterwards as a temporary residence for such pious presons as desired to remain for a season within the walls of the Church; and not seldom converted into a place of of security for the neighbouring Citizens, in times of danger and popular tumult.

(To be continued)

The House of Lords' Committee on the subject of the Game Laws has come to the following Resolutions:—

"That it appears to this Committee—

1. That the laws which prohibit the sale and purchase of game have been found for some years past to be inefficient for their purpose, and to have been constantly and systematically set at defiance and evaded.

2. That these laws ought to be repealed, or so altered as to permit game to be lawfully sold under certain regulations.

3. That the laws which confine the right of sporting or pursuing game, and also the possession of game to persons having certain qualifications by birth or estate, are in some respects unjust and should be amended.

4. That in order to give additional facilities to a regular supply of game to the market by qualified persons, in case of the sale and purchase of game being permitted by the law, and also to place the law with regard to qualifications upon a more reasonable and just footing, all persons occupying ten contiguous acres or more of land, should be deemed to be qualified to sport upon such land in their occupation, with the consent of the owner of the land and that all owners of ten contiguous acres or more of land, shall be deemed qualified to sport on such land.

5. That all persons qualified by any law now in being should have the right to permit any persons, whether qualified or not, to sport upon the lands of such qualified persons.

6. That all lords of manors should have the right to permit any person, whether qualified or not, to sport upon the waste or commonable land within their manors.

7. That inasmuch as the legal sale and purchase of game will invest that article, in some degree, with the character of property, it appears just and reasonable that it should be protected from trespasses, under the pretence or for the purpose of sporting, by some more effectual and summary means than at present exist, and that such trespassers, whether qualified or not, should be subject to a punishment, by way of fine, by a magistrate, always excepting such trespasses as may be committed in coursing and hunting, the existing remedies for which may be considered as sufficient.

8. That the proposed alterations in the law should not be permitted to interfere with any existing forestal right, or rights of free warren, or of free chase, or manorial rights whatever.

9. That the practice of going out by night to poach in large gangs, has very much increased of late years, and has, in very many instances, led to the commission of murder and other grievous offences.

10. That the only statute which refers specially to this practice, is that of 57 Geo. III., chap. 90, which appears not to have been effectual, and ought, in the opinion of the Committee, to be revised."

(From the Times.)

In our journal will be found a memorial addressed by the Country Bankers—we know not how many—to the Lords of the Treasury. It is signed by Sir JOHN WROTTESLEY. We confess we took up this production with no slight feeling of ill-will, thinking it was something meant against the extinction of small notes: but on perusing it, we found it was only against a branch Banks of the Bank of England. The Country Bankers anticipate great public mischief from the establishment of Branch Banks. They are to give such strength and power to the parent stock, that it will menace "the independence of the country." But why, we ask, are the Branch Banks to conduct business on so much better principles as to be able to root out private banks? In our view of the subject, the provinces of the empire are as free for the reception of one class of bankers as of another,—of agents from the Bank of England, as of persons possessing local wealth and influence, or only pretentions to both. If the Branch Banks are able by their constitution and by their connexion with the Bank of England, to afford greater and more reasonable accommodation than local establishments of the same nature, then would it be a robbery on the public to suppress them. The subject is not to be plundered, that country banks may be preserved. Of future dangers that may result from the increasing power of the national bank, the Legislature must take an account when the evil presses or is near. At present we do not see but that some good may result from the competition between the two interests.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS MAY 16.

The discussion on the loan of 80,000,000 of francs gives occasion to very animated and very important debates, as you must have observed. The speeches of MM. Bignon, Lafitte, and B. Constant, have produced a strong impression on the public mind. Notwithstanding the opposition of the latter, the loan will be voted, but the discussions will be useful. They must have shown to the Court the necessity of accommodating itself to the only system now possible, and of freeing itself from an alarming click of associates.

M. de Blacas has received an order to proceed to Naples, and M. de Chateaubriand is nominated to the embassy of Rome, which he has accepted; but all our *congregationists* are in an uproar. M. de Chateaubriand does not suit them at the centre of Catholicism. They would wish M. de Blacas to stop there, and M. de Chateaubriand to pursue his journey to Naples. It is said even that the Holy Father has raised some difficulties as to receiving the proposed Envoy. A disagreeable incident has happened to perplex the situation of the Minister. The commission on secondary ecclesiastical schools appear to have, by a majority of one, decided that the presence of Jesuits in these schools is not contrary to the laws of the kingdom. It was hoped that Count Alexis de Noailles would join MM. de Seguier, Lainé, Dupin, and Mounier, and that the majority would be on their side. It has, however, turned out otherwise. M. Alexis de Noailes, a very pious man, has yielded to the influence of the two Archbishops of Paris and Alby. This decision was not signed till yesterday, and perhaps, even not yet. At all events, it is only a simple consultation, and has not authority. The Bishop of Beauvais, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, has declared openly, that he does not consider himself as at all bound by the opinion of the commission. This event has occasioned general dissatisfaction. The question of the Jesuits excites among us the most lively and general irritation.

At the time when this event was announced, the King had gone to the Chapel of Calvary, on Mount Valerian, to pay his devotions. The Abbé de Rousan, the fanatical chief of the missionaries and the congregation, had the temerity there to address his sovereign in the following words:—"Sire, the revolution approaches—make haste, grasp your iron sceptre." This language of a madman is said to have made the King retire immediately. It has been publicly spread, and has created general alarm.

The majority in favour of the electoral list project of law was 257 out of 362 votes. The minority was thus only 105, which embraced the remains of the Villele party. This party on some former questions had mustered 164 votes. It is, therefore, in a state of progressive decay. The natural alliance of the present Ministers is with the left side in manœuvring on the right centre. There they will find their parliamentary majority, and behind this force the omnipetence of the nation. The left side has the most brilliant success [illegible] can only fail by disunion among [illegible] happy, men, with more zeal than [illegible] labour with a deplorable blindness [illegible] this result. It is to be hoped, [illegible] they will not attain their object.

The Duke of Chartres (son of the Duke of Orleans) has attended several of the [illegible] He often goes likewise to the Cours of Arts. It is pleasing to see a Prince who [illegible] important a place in the state devotes himself to such useful studies.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Louis gave last Tuesday to a party of the Minister of Marine (M. Hyde de Neuville and Count of Bemposta), who during his embassy to Lisbon was acquainted with the illustrious fugitive. Those personages excited a lively curiosity. In their presence the Brazilian Ambassador announced that his master had abdicated the Crown of Portugal in favour of his daughter, and confirmed the Regency of his brother Don Miguel.

You have seen in our journals, that General Bertrand, last Grand Marshal at the Court of Napoleon, has married his daughter to the son of a rich American, proprietor of the *Passage des Panoramas*. The marriage festival was brilliant and full of interest. The young bride is one of the most beautiful women that can be seen, and the recollections of St. Helena gave additional interest to her charms. The company had before them an engraving from the beautiful picture of Horace Verent, which represents, grouped round the tomb of the Emperor, the same family which now directed the pomp of a nuptial festival. That small but charming house, in which the company met, to which a wooden hall had been added, had been the habitation of Buonaparte. From it he had set out, at the age of 26, to conquer Italy. From it likewise, after some months of repose, he had departed for Egypt to plant the *tri-color* on the Pyramids. In these two small saloons in that little garden he had planned the 18th *Brumaire*, and there was the floor which he trod the last time on the morning following that memorable day when he went to take possession of the place of kings and to encircle his head with the imperial diadem. The other objects presented to the eye were likewise interesting. The company included distinguished men of the republic, of the empire, and of the restoration. This gave the festival a charm and a character particularly interesting.

DESCRIPTION OF A GLEE-WOMAN IN THE 14TH CENTURY.—The glee maiden wore the dress of her calling, which was more gaudy than rich, and showed the person more than did the garb of other females. She had laid aside an upper mantle, and a small basket which contained her slender stock of necessaries, and a little French spaniel dog sat beside them, as their protector. An azure-blue jacket, embroidered with silver, and sitting close to the person, was open in front, and showed several waistcoats of different coloured silks, calculated to set off the symmetry of the shoulders and bosom and remaining open at the throat. A small silver chain worn around her neck, involved itself amongst those brilliant coloured waistcoats, and was again produced from them to display a medal of the same metal, which intimated, in the name of some court or guild of minstrels, the degree she had taken in the gay or joyous science. A small scrip, suspended over her shoulders by a *blue* silk ribbon, hung on her left side. Her sunny complexion snow-white teeth, brilliant black eyes, and raven locks, marked her country lying far in the south of France, and the arch smile and dimpled chin bore the same character. Her luxuriant locks, twisted around a small gold bodkin, were kept in their position by a net of silk and gold. Short petticoats, deep-laced with silver, to correspond with the jacket, and stockings, which were visible to near the calf of the leg, and buskins of Spanish leather, completed her adjustment, which though far from new, had been saved as an unfurnished holyday suit, which much care had kept in good order. She seemed about twenty-five years old; but perhaps, fatigue and wandering had anticipated the touch of time, in obliterating the freshness of early youth. It may here be remarked, that it was impossible that this class of women, very numerous in that age, could bear a character generally respectable. They were, however, protected by the manners of the time; and such were the immunities they possessed by the rights of chivalary, that nothing was more rare than to hear of such errant damsels sustaining injury or wrong, and they passed and repassed safely, where armed travellers would probably have encountered a bloody opposition. But though licensed and protected in honour of their tuneful art, the wandering minstrels, male or female, like similar ministers to the public amusement, the itinerant musicians, for instance, and strolling comedians of our own day, led a life too irregular and precarious to be accounted a creditable part of society. Indeed among the stricter Catholics the profession was considered as unlawful. Such was the damsel, who, with viol in hand, and stationed on the slight elevation we have mentioned, stepped forward to the bystanders, and announced herself as a mistress of the gay science, duly qualified by a brief from a court of music held at Aix, in Provence, under the countenance of the flower of chivalry, the gallant Count Aymer; who now prayed that the cavaliers of merry Scotland, who were known over the wide world for bravery and courtesy, would permit a poor stranger to try whether she could afford them any amusement by her art. The love of song was like the love of fight, a common passion of the age, which all at least affected whether they actually possessed it or no; therefore, the acquiescence in Louise's proposal was universal.—*Tales of the Canongate.*

☞ See Third Sheet.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDDAY. 17TH SEPTEMBER 1828.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, MAY 20.

GRANT TO THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. CANNING.

The CHANCELOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the second reading of the pensions act amendment bill.

Sir R. FERGUSON rose, and began by observing, that since the last debate upon this bill, there had come before the public a report of what had passed in that house, which, as it had evidently not been furnished in the usual manner in which reports in that house found their way to the public, he concluded must be regarded as of a more authentic character than if it had come out in the common way. He appealed to the hon. member for Limerick (Mr. Spring Rice) when he condemned the manner in which the minority on that question had been held up as voting from dishonourable motives. The minority had been held up as acting not merely from penurious feelings, but from disappointment. Those motives did not sway the class to which he belonged. He had given his vote upon that question from motives as honourable as that hon. member or any other. It was highly improper in any one to attribute motives to others. God forbid that he (Sir R. Ferguson) should attribute motives to any one; but if forced to retaliate, the fault was not his. He was the last person in the world to speak of the deceased in any manner short of respect; but if he was urged to it by an attack made upon him on account of his vote, and if he was taunted with improper motives, when but few of the members now in the house were present, he could not forbear justifying himself, and declaring that he had given that vote consistently and honestly. The debate had taken place on Wednesday, and it did not appear till Friday. There had been also a distinct attack upon the hon. member for Aberdeen. He did not say that the attack might not have been prompted by an honest feeling. With respect to the late Mr. Canning, he should be sorry to say any thing against a person for whose talents he entertained great respect; but he was bound to vindicate himself from the imputation of improper motives. (Hear.)

Mr. S. RICE said that he had hesitated offering himself to the house for a few moments, because he understood that there was another charge to be brought against him which he should show arose from misapprehension, and which he regretted. He therefore wished to reserve himself till he had heard what that other charge was, as he could not be expected to answer one charge from one member, and another from another.

Mr. LEGH KECK said that he was the member to whom the hon. gentleman alluded. In the few observations he should make to the house, it was unnecessary for him to state that he discharged every personal feeling, and meant no disrespect to the honourable member for Limerick. His complaint was, that in the character of a member of Parliament he had been subjected to imputations which he denied. In the independent discharge of his duty in that house, he (Mr. Leigh Keck) had never assigned undue motives to others, nor acted from improper motives himself. If there was any imputed impropriety in his vote of Wednesday, he was ready to vindicate it; but he preferred that it should pass in silence. He had never given a vote which he was afraid to vindicate; and if necessary, no motives of delicacy towards any man should prevent him from speaking. He should preface what he had to say by declaring unequivocally an admiration of the talents of Mr. Canning, and a decided acknowledgment of his amiable qualities. A long acquaintance with him had satisfied him (Mr. Legh Keck) that he possessed very amiable qualities and splended eloquence. But if it was allowed to public men to criticise the measures of public men, highly as he esteemed the merit of Mr. Canning he (Mr. L. Keck) must avow, that during the latter period of his life, he had not been able to bestow upon him the same degree of admiration as he formerly entertained. But in avowing this, he must express his astonishment that any member should assign to others motives which, if proved, would not only show that they had forgotten their duty in that house, but that they deserved to be excluded the society of gentlemen. (Hear.) He (Mr. L. Keck) did not know he could show the exact nature of his complaint, unless he read the terms in which the subject of his complant had been stated. The hon. and gallant member opposite (Sir R. Ferguson) had referred to the circumstances under which the debate had come before the public. It did not appear on Thursday, but on Friday: and he (Mr. Legh Keck) never saw the ground of his complaint till Saturday. The only part of the report of that debate which seemed to refer to him, was the following:—The honourable member opposite (Mr. S. Rice), after observing that an opportunity would not return again, went on to say that "the opposition to this bill would have astonished him any where; but in the House of Commons, the theatre of Mr. Canning's exertions, the field in which his genius displayed itself, and where, during the present session, men of all parties here felt the miserable blank made by his loss—that in this house an objection should have been made to a grant like this, was to him a matter of astonishment, to use no stronger word. But he wished to distinguish the two classes of whom the opponents of this measure consisted. The economists of money might perhaps think themselves warranted in refusing any grant, however deserved, if they considered that the finances of the country would not afford such expenditure. In this he could not concur; for he could not admit that England was in a position in which the reward of eminent services must be refused. Let it not be said that military glory and death in action were the only events that could call forth and justify national gratitude. Civil worth, if eminent, belonged to as high a class of exertions; and men might die, as Mr. Canning did, for their country, without falling by the sword. But there were economists of another school, who objected to this vote—economists of good feeling, persons who wished to apply retrechment to sympathy and gratitude, and who were desirous of reducing all generous and honourable impulse; with them he would hold no connexion, and by them was the minority chiefly composed (hear,; hear); discontented agriculturists, who revenged themselves for the corn bill by their vote (hear), and who marked their disapproval of Mr. Canning's liberal policy, by denying this pittance to his children." (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Now he (Mr. Legh Keck) quite agreed that even in the present state of our finances, we were in a condition to reward the services of any man who should fall in the service of the country, and he was quite sure that the country would require it to be done; if the hon. member knew any individual who would object, from the motives assigned, let him point him out. (Hear.) He (Mr. Legh Keck) was not that individual, nor did he know who was. The only satisfaction he (Mr. Legh Keck) had, arose from a communication on this subject which he had had with a person who had communicated with the hon. member for Limerick; and he had received an assurance, as he felt himself aggreived, that there was nothing intended to be generallyoffensive. The terms were general; but it was gratifying to him to find that no individual or number of individuals were inteuded to be included in that sweeping remark. He would leave it to the hon. member for Limerick to explain. During the many years he (Mr.) Keck) had sat in that house. he had shown reluctance to address it. A painful sense of duty obliged him to say, that not unfrequently there had been a tone of intimidation employed towards members, and which was but too prevalent in the report which he had read, which would tend to prevent members delivering their sentiments. (Hear.) This was a subject which required consideration on the part of the house. He would now say a few words on the reasons of his vote on that occasion. He gave his vote because he did not conceive that, on the part of Mr. Canning, there was a full and complete claim to the grant, and he regretted it. It was not on the ground of pitiful economy, nor from the base motive which had been imputed, that he so voted; but on the ground of the state of the country, in reference to the merits of the individual. He never wished to conceal the grounds of his vote; and however painful it might be to declare them, he could not remain under the imputation of acting from unworthy motives. (Hear.)

Mr. S. RICE thanked the hon. member for the manner in which he had made his statement, and should, he hoped, satisfactorily reply to his observations. And first, he must express his regret, that any thing he might have said should have been mixed up with a question of this delicacy and personal interest. He wished that any hon. gentleman, having any objection to make to him, had made it to himself alone, without mixing it up with the discussion of such a question as this. If there had been any blame in the affair, it should rest exclusively and entirely on him, and not attach to the question before the house. There might be some irregularity in the proceedings which had taken place on this subject, (hear, hear); but he rejoiced that the hon. gentleman had read the passage of which he complained, because he therein knew the full amount of the charge against him. He thought he should be borne out by the testimony of members on both sides of the house, when he said that he had endeavoured, upon all occasions, even though engaged in questions which called forth asperity, to avoid any step which could hurt any individual, much less any class of individuals in that house. The house would allow him to recall to it the circumstances of this case. It so happened that on that night a noble lord had stated that his objection to the vote did not arise in any degree from economical principles, but specifically from his dislike to the principles of Mr. Canning. He (Mr. Spring Rice) then separated the opposition into two classes, and stated that an objection might be made to the vote on the ground of economy, or if it was thought that the finances of the country would not bear such a burden; or it might be objected to upon constitutional grounds. Many might object to the precedent, without objecting to the end of the grant or to the policy of Mr. Canning. These reasons he (Mr. S. Rice) considered to form a specific ground of objection, distinct from others. This was not imputing motives, but distinguishing the classes of opposition, that of the noble lord being connected with the personal character of Mr. Canning. There had not been a single word read by the hon. member, with reference to the deep disappointment he had felt at what had occured on that occasion, which he was now ready to re-state in as strong a manner. With respect to the second class, could the hon. member think that he (Mr. S. Rice) threw out, or intended to throw out, a reflection upon the agricultural interest? That was what he (Mr. S. Rice) understood he implied. Why, it was the very class to which he (Mr. S. Rice) belonged, which he respected, and could have no possible motive whatever to disparage; and if he had, there never was a time in which that class more nobly conducted themselves than on that occasion. He appealed to the exmaple of the hon. baronet the member for Somerset (Sir T. Lethbridge) who said that although he objected to Mr. Canning's policy, he felt it due to his genius & his talents to give his entire concurrence in the vote, which was an act of gratitude for the brilliant services of that great man. (Hear.) Was it to be belived that he (Mr. S. Rice) in the face of that declaration, so made, should select that moment to cause irritation by an attack on the agricutural body? He never made any such thing, and he was truly sorry that such a misapprehension should have arisen. But it might be said, "If you did you not mean that, what did you mean?" (Hear.) The hon. member had referred to past debates, and if he did so too, the fault was not his; he (Mr. S. Rice) was thrown upon his defence, and must avail himself of every legitimate means of resistance. He had not heard the speech to which he now alluded when it took place, which enabled him to discuss it with more composure. He (Mr. S. Rice) had not the honour of being a friend or conexionof Mr. Canning; he had never had any intercourse with him, except at social meetings; but even in his slight intercourse he witnessed the benevolent feelings which he manifested towards all those persons who were near him. He could not but feel a grateful recollection of him; and when he found, that in the face of England and of that house, that great man (for such he assuredly would be regarded) was so treated—when he found that an opportunity was taken to go ever his whole life (hear), not with the minute skill of an anatomist and dissector of a dead subject, but of a living subject, for his family was living (hear),—and the fame and character of Mr. Canning made less in the public view,—when what he had done, and what he had not done (cheers), was made the subject; of a charge against him, he owned his blood had boiled, although he was no friend or connexion of Mr. Canning. He acted under the influence of such feelings, and perhaps—(Here the hon. member passed rapidly to another subject.) But all the censure which had been passed upon his memory was not for acts which Mr. Canning had done, but which the house had sanctioned. Yet obloquy was heaped upon him. He (Mr. S. Rice), therefore, felt as a man and as a member of Parliament, that such a course of proceeding should be pursued, not against the living but the dead, and which, if the individual had been living, the house would have heard little of. (Hear.) If Mr. Canning was the individual who had produced all that lavish expenditure which had embarrassed the country, why were the persons who made the charge backward in bringing it forward? If it was true now, it ought to have been urged when he was alive. If Mr. Canning sent an army into Portugal, he was not alone to blame. (Cheers.) It was not sufficient to charge Mr. Canning as principal; the house were his accessories, and the nation his supporters. (Hear.) It was under the influence of that speech that he (Mr. Spring Rice) had made the observations which fell from him. He had no intention to impute to any class of men improper motives. It might be that some gentlemen voted against the grant on the ground that Mr. Canning had not extended sufficient protection to the agricultural interest; but that was no reason why they should quarrel with him (Mr. Rice.) If he had on a former night stated his sentiments stronger than circumstances bore him out in doing, he could only say that he spoke under the influence of excited feelings, the same which at present moved him. Those feelings he would never retract. He might here observe, that other matters which had occurred in that house with closed doors, after the gallery was cleared for a divison, had found their way before the public. The speeches of the hon. member for Essex (Mr. Western), the gallant commander-in-chief for Ireland (Sir G. Murray), to which he had listened with admiration in that house, after the gallery was cleared, were laid before the public in 24 hours after their delivery. (Hear.) His gallant friend (Sir R. Eerguson) was in error if he supposed he (Mr. S. Rice) was concerned in the publication of the proceedings alluded to, to the extent to which his observations would apply. On all occassions he had looked to the influence of Mr. Canning in the state, to his commanding powers and extraordinary abilities, as the proud glory of England; and he would not shrink from declaring his opinion on that point under any possible circumstances. He had no opportunity of stating these sentiments while Mr. Canning was living and invested with power. He had never declared them, directly or indirectly,, for the purpose of acquiring power himself. What he had said was as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Canning, and to discharge the feelings of his heart. There was only another point upon which he would touch. The hon. member opposite (Mr. Keck) had made use of a word which he wished had been spared, or if not, that it had been employed in a more explicit manner. He trusted, that in discussions of a personal nature, the house would not allow themselves to be carried away by the influence of suggestions. If any member wished to make a charge, he would best consult the dignity of the house, and the justice of the case, by making it explicitly. The hon. member opposite said, that when he (Mr. Rice) spoke of personal motives, he (Mr. Keck) might do something in the way of retaliation,

Mr. LEGH-KECK.—No.

Mr. S. RICE.—The hon. member certainly used the word retaliation.

Mr. LEGH-KECK—I said nothing at all about it (Hear.)

Mr. RICE proceeded—It was his gallant friend, then, who had employed that word. He desired that the house should be set right upon this point. It could not be from motives of personal interest that he had defended the memory of the deceased statesman. What motive of that nature could any man now have for pursuing such a course? What person—what interest could he conciliate by doing so? He had acted only under the impulse of the feelings of the heart. If he had done wrong, it was perhaps from yielding to that impulse too much. He saw nothing to regret in the feelings which had actuated him, and if his feelings were right, he cared not for the manner in which they had been expressed: at the same time if he had said any thing which offended the feelings of any class of persons in that house; he would declare that he was sorry for it, but he would go no further than that.

Sir R. FERGUSON said, that though he had made use of the word "retaliate," he did not mean to apply it to any part of the hon. member's public conduct. He merely stated, as a general proposition, that when personal motives were attributed to an opponent, it it would provoke retaliation.

Mr. G. BANKES said, that the observations of the hon. member who had just addressed the house might excuse, if they did not call for a few observations from him. He had given one vote on the question of the proposed grant, and he had hoped that that would have been the last occasion on which he should have been called upon either to vote or to speak on the subject. That vote was one of the most painful he had ever had occasion to give in that house. For his part, he not only fully recogonized the proposition laid down by the hon. member that the dead ought to be treated with respect and reverence, but he would extend it even to the absent. He must, however, say that the hon. member had lost sight of the generous principle to which (Mr. Bankes) was disposed to give his acquiescence, when he indulged in remarks on two absent members, which could not fail to be most painful to them if reported to their ears, and was unquestionably painful to those who were attached to those members, either by feelings of friendship or by stronger ties. (Hear.) with respect to the noble lord

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(Chandos) who had been alluded to, he could state, without however having authority to say any thing on his part, that he was engaged in public business in the country to which he belonged. Had that circumstance been known to the hon. member, he probably would have postponed some of the observations with which he had favoured the house- After all the explanations which the hon. member had offered, he could not think that he was justified in using the language which was complained of. —When the hon. member talked of the member for Dorsetshire (Mr. Bankes) dragging forward and reviewing the conduct of Mr. Canning, did he think that he put the case in a fair point of veiw? Was the member for Dorsetshire, or any other member in the discharge of his duty opposed to a measure like the which the hon. gentleman advocated, to be considered as having dragged forward the conduct of Mr. Canning? (Hear.) Hon. members had come forward to oppose a proposition, which in its very nature called for a review of the public character of the individual to whom it referred. (Loud cries of "hear") The public conduct of Mr. Canning was the very ground work of the proposition. (An expression of dissent.) He was aware that the friends and relatives of the deceased Minister declared that they asked for the vote, not as a charitable grant, but as an act of justice. This was the language which had been employed by him, and with it, as coming from them he was not disposed to find fault. But he could not help deprecating the assertion which the hon. member had so rashly and unwarrantably made,—namely, that hon. members had dragged Mr. Canning's conduct forward with a view of exposing it to to public odium. (Hear.) The conduct of Mr. Canning was not brought forward by those who opposed the grant. They had merely declared, when called upon, their opinion of his conduct. Whether that opinion were right or wrong, it was not becoming in the hon. member to decide upon it as he had done. (Hear.) Now with respect to the hon. member's explanation. He had better not have ventured to allude to the charges which had been brought against him at all, or have made his defence more complete than he done. The gallant general (Ferguson) had referred to a matter which he must apologise for alluding to, connected as it was with a breach of the privileges of that house. Undoubtedly the hon. member had not answered the question of the gallant general on this point,—namely, whether he was not directly cognizant of the mode in which particular circumstances which had taken place within the walls of that house, had been transmitted to publication. (Hear, hear) He (Mr. Bankes) would never have questioned the hon. member on such a point, because he had no right to do so; but he must observe that the hon. member, having entered on his defence voluntarily, had left it incomplete (Hear.) He thought it was greatly to be lamented that the statements of what had occurred in that house should have been made public, not only on account of the sentiments which it attributed to the hon. member, but also those attributed to a noble lord (Palmerston), which were calculated to wound the feelings of those who had taken part in the former discussion on the vote. He lamented, therefore, that the statement had been thrust on the public notice. (Hear.) The hon. member concluded by suggesting to the hon. member for Limerick, the propriety of dealing fairly with an adversary, even though under the influence of warm feelings.

Mr. PEEL expressed a hope that as every party interested in the discussion of a former evening had now been heard, the irregular conversation would be permitted to drop, and that the house would proceed to consider the question immediately before them. (Hear, hear.) Personal discussion would only engender feelings which were ill suited to the consideration of a question of that nature. For his own part he would repeat, that he cordially concurred in the vote as a mark of respect to Mr. Canning. (Hear.)

Lord NUGENT said, that though he had differed from Mr. Canning on most points, he nevertheless thought he had merited some such mark of national gratitude as that now proposed.

Lord ASHLEY said, that he also had disapproved of the latter part of Mr. Canning's political career, but he had always approved of his conduct as a husband and a father. It had hitherto been the pride of this country that her ministers never made office the stepping stone to wealth. If they entered the service of their country poor, they died poor; and if they were rich when they commenced their labours they added nothing to their wealth. This honourable result arose from the conviction that their country would protect their families. Could a man be expected to devote the whole of his zeal & ability to the service of his country, if he believed that, should Providence cut short his career, his family would be left unprovided for? (Hear.)

Mr. W. SMITH alleged as his reason for supporting the grant, the change which Mr. Canning's conduct had, he said, undergone during the two last years of his life.

Mr. HUME rose amidst cries of "Oh," and declared that he would take the sense of the house on the next stage of the question.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER suggested that it would better to adopt that course on the bringing up of the report, which was, we understood, assented to.

Mr. LENNARD gave his cordial support to the grant.

The bill was then read a second time.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the report of the committee of supply was brought up, and the resolutions on the navy estimates were agreed to.

Mr. HUME took this opportunity to inquire, whether naval officers, who were colonels of marines, received their half pay?

Sir E. OWEN replied in the negative,

The committee obtained leave to sit again to-morrow (this day).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER got leave to bring in a bill to enable [illegible] keepers to sell excisable liquors by retail [illegible] orders of the day were then dis[illegible] and the house adjourned at HALF-[illegible]

Miscellany.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WINDSOR CASTLE.—We are happy to find that his Majesty has been sufficiently well to inspect the new quadrangle which is now about being added to Windsor Castle. The utmost splendour and magnificence reign throughout the apartments. The paper-hangings are covered with gold. The silk hangings are wrought in pannels made on purpose. The flowers and borders consist of a species of embroidery never before seen in this country. Different individuals were employed in the manufactory thereof; so that no one out of doors could see the *tout-ensemble*. In his Majesty's bed-room there is a bath. In the centre stands the bed, which is placed in a recess, opposite the fire-place. On the left hand of the bed is a large Gothic window; the bath on the right. There are three doors in the room—one communicating with the dressing-room; another door opens to a private staircase, leading to the Terrace, and from thence to a private garden of about one acre. The evenue is by a double stone staircase, or flight of steps of as vast dimensions as that [illegible] Greenwich Hospital, and a raised terrace surrounds the garden, and separates it from the park. A fountain, or artificial water-work, is to decorate the garden. The ceilings are all highly ornamented with gold. The windows are all of superb plate glass, most of them five or six feet high, and about three feet wide. There are four huge panes to each window, made to lift up, each pane being framed by itself, slipping into a groove, and lifting up separately, so as to form a distinct window. They are of the most costly materials. One room on the private staircase has a glass dome or lantern, with ornamented stone work of the finest texture, resembling filagree. There are 300 rooms, requiring 500 servants in constant attendance. The yard of the quadrangle is flanked by two galleries on two sides, one upwards of 200 feet long, and beautifully wrought, looking into the quadrangle, and giving light to the inner gallery. The metal poles for the window-curtains are fixed, but covered. Some of the doors and double doors have five hinges, of the most expensive kind and exquisite workmanship, costing 30*s.* each. Plate glasses are in every door throughout the building, except in the bed-rooms. A new door is cut through the quadrangle, leading in a straight line to the long walk, and affording a perspective of three or four miles. One of the stone bronzed chimney-pieces is supported by two fauns, each holding two cupids in his arms, and looking towards the fire. The new building is quite separate from the old, and appears to have no connection with it. The finishing will cost at least half a million. The whole is to be ready by the middle of May, when the King will give a fete, but, according to others, by August. We regret to find that the beautiful paintings in St. George's Chapel are about to be destroyed; part of them are so already, they being patched, and the ceiling and sides mostly spoiled, though painted by the greatest masters, and forming attraction to visitors from all quarters. The Throne is removed from St. George's Chapel, and will be replaced by a new one. The flooring is done in oak, in imitation of Mosaic. The borders round several rooms are in small pieces of about two inches wide and short lengths. The rooms were completely hung, one with dark blue paper, and broad crimson border covered with gold; the other is of a delicate salmon colour. The Royal kitchen is very large, a fire-place at each end, and arches for chimneys. The yard of the quadrangle presents a heap of building materials and rubbish. The gallery is built quite new from the foundation, as far as two sides are concerned. St. George's Hall forms the third side, and the round tower, with the mound of earth upon which it stands, forms part of the fourth.—*Morn. Paper.*

The manner of celebrating Maundy Thursday by the King and Queen during the reign of Charles the Second, very much resembled what it now is in France. In a work published in that reign is the following passage:—moreover the court is an eminent pattern of charity and humility to all that shall see the performance of that antient custom by the King and the Queen on the Thursday before Easter, called Maunday Thursday, wherein the King in a solemn manner doth wash the feet, clothe, and feed as many poor old men as his Majesty is years old, bestowing on every one cloth or a gown, linen for a shirt, shoes, and stockings, a joul of salmon, a pot of ling, 30 red and 30 white herrings, all in clean wooden dishes, 4 six-penny loaves of bread, and a purse with a 20*s.* piece of gold."

Varieties.

PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT.—The good people of the township of Ormston, being persuaded of the superiority of the "*petticoat* form of government" to all others, have, for two successive years, made choice of a *female constable*, as a "terror to evil doers" within the bounds of the township. Last year, the lot fell upon Miss Clementina Trafford, who, in person or by deputy, discharged the office to the high satisfaction of the inhabitants; and the appointment of Miss Catherine Newton, as constable for the ensuing year, was, last week, duly confirmed by the Court and Jury at the Salford fleet.—*Manchester Herald.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S LETTER RESPECTING BURNS.

"As for Burns, I may truly say, *Virgilium vidi tantum*. I was a lad of 15 in 1786 when he came first to Edinburgh, but had sense and feeling enough to be much interested in his poetry, and would have given the world to know him; but I had very little acquaintance with any literary people, and still less with the gentry of the west country, the two sets that he most frequented. Mr. Thomas Grierson was at that time a clerk of my father's He knew Burns, and promised to ask him to his lodgings to dinner, but had no opportunity to keep his word; otherwise I might have seen more of this distinguished man. As it was, I saw him one day at the late venerable. Professor Fergusson's where there were several gentlemen of literary reputation, among whom I member the celebrated Mr. Dugald Stewart, Of course we youngsters sat silent, looked, and listened. The only thing I member which was remarkable in Burn's manner was the effect produced upon him by a print of Bunbury's representing a soldier lying dead on the snow, his dog sitting in misery on one side—on the other, his widow, with a child in her arms. These lines were written beneath.—

> "Cold on Canadian hills, or Minden's plain,
> Perhaps that parent wept her soldier slain,—
> Bent o'er her babe, her eye dissolv'd in dew,
> The big drops, mingling with the milk he drew,
> Gave the sad presage of his future years,
> The child of misery baptised in tears."

"Burns seemed much affected by the print or rather the ideas which it suggested to his mind. He actually shed tears. He asked whose the lines were, and it chanced that nobody but myself remembered that they occur in a half-forgotten poem of Langhorne's, called by the unpromising title of *The Justice of Peace* I whispered my information to a friend present, who mentioned it to Burns, who rewarded me with a look and a word, which though of mere civility I then received and still recollect, with very great pleasure.

"His person was strong and robust; manners rustic, not clownish; a sort of dignified plainness and simplicity, which received part of its effect, perhaps from one's knowledge of his extraordinary talents. His features are represented in Mr. Nasmyth's picture, but to me it conveys the idea that they are diminished as if seen in perspective. I think his countenance was more massive than it looks in any of the portraits. I would have taken the poet, had I not known what he was, for a very sagacious country farmer of the old Scots school, *i. e.*, none of your modern agriculturists, who keep labourers for their drudgery, but the *douce gudeman* who held his own plough. There was a strong expression of sense and shrewdness in all his lineaments; the eye alone, I think, indicated the polite character and temperament. It was large, and of a dark cast, which glowed (I say literally *glowed*) when he spoke with feeling or interest. I never saw such another eye in a human head, though I have seen the most distinguished men of my time. His conversation expressed perfect self-confidence without the slightest presumption. Among the men who were most learned of their time and country he expressed himself with perfect firmness, but without the least intrusive forwardness; and when he differed in opinion, he did not hesitate to express it firmly, yet at the same time with modesty. I do not remember any part of his conversation distinctly enough to be quoted nor, did I ever see him again except, in the street, where he did not recoguize me as I could not expect he should. He was much caressed in Edinburgh, but (considering what literary emoluments have been since his day) the efforts made for his relief were extremely trifling.

"I remember on this occassion I mentioned, I thought Burns's acquaintance with English poetry was rather limited, and also, that having twenty times the abilities of Allan Ramsay and of Fergusson, he talked of them with too much humility as his models; there was doubtless, national predilection in his estimate.

"This is all I can tell you about Burns. I have only to add, that his dress corresponded with his manner. He was like a farmer dressed in his best to dine with the laird. I do not speak in *malam partem*, when I say I never saw a man in company with his superiors in station and information, more perfectly free from either the reality or the affectation of embarrassment. I was told, but did not observe it, that his address to females was extremely deferential, and always with a turn either to the pathetic or humorous, which engaged their attention particularly. I have heard the late Duchess of Gordon remark this—I do not know any thing I can add to these recollections of forty years since."

LOST FEELIN[illegible]

Weep not because our beauty [illegible]
Beneath the wings of Time,
And age contracts the brow [illegible]
That once was raised sublim[illegible]

Weep not because the beamless
No dumb delight can speak;
And fresh and fair no longer lie[illegible]
Joy-tints upon the cheek.

No! weep not that the ruin-trace
Of wasting Time is seen
Around the form, and in the face,
Where beauty's bloom has been.

But weep the inward wreck we feel,
As hoary years depart;
And Time's efficing fingers steal
Young feeling from the heart!
Those joyous thoughts that rise and spring
From out the buoyant mind—
Like summer bees upon the wing,
Or echoes on the wind.

The hopes that waken every hour,
Like blossoms from a soul,
Where sorrow sheds no blighting power,
And care has no control.

And all the rich enchantment thrown
On life's fair scene around,
As if the world within a zone
Of happiness were bound.

Oh! these endure a mournful doom,
As day by day they die—
Till age becomes a barren tomb,
Where wither'd feelings lie!

T. MONTGOMERY.

London, March 31, 1828.

PAT, THE PIG, AND THE LAWYER.—A poor fellow named O'Brian, was a short time since engaged in driving a pig, from the village in which he lived, to a neighbouring fair, for sale, when he was overtaken by an attorney on horseback, who lived in the same town. "Good morrow to you Pat," said the Disciple of John Doe; "where are you going with the pig?" "God save you, Sir," replied Pat, "I am taking him to the fair of Mullingar, to sell," "He's a brave looking pig." "B'my *soul* he is a ever broke into a pratee field; what do you think he'd be fetching?" "Och! I'll be bound he'll be fetching a good price." "'Fore Gad, I should like to have your opinion as to his value." "And that you shall," said *Latitat*. "if you'll hold my horse while I dismount." Pat immediately held the bridle while the Lawyer descended, and approaching the pig he felt him all over with the touch of a connoisseur." "Its himself that's fat," said he and I think you'll be after getting fifty shillings at *taste* for him." "Thank your honour," cried Pat. The lawyer mounted and the pig and his driver pursued their way to the fair. Pat had several offers during the day for his grunting companion, and at last sold him for the precise sum predicted by his legal friend. Things thus went well till the evening when he again encountered Latitat, who asked him if he had sold his pig? "Faith? and I have," replied Pat, "and for the very sum your honour *foretold*." "I'm glad of "that," rejoined the lawyer, and now I'll trouble you for six and eight pence, which is my fee." "Fee?—what fee?" "The fee for my opinion about the pig, to be sure, which you called upon me to give, and which has been fully verified," "Och! by dad, I did'nt want your legal opinion, and I think I've no right to pay you at all." "Right or no right, I'll have my fee, and if you don't pay me, I'll shoe (sue) you for it," Pat alarmed, having no doubt that his neighbour would be as good as his word, submitted to the imposition, and pursued his road home, He had not gone far, however before he met with a friend to whom he communicated the trick to which he had been exposed. The friend concuring in his indignation, recommended that he should go to another lawyer in the same town whom he represented to be a very honest man and enquire whether he could not obtain redress. Pat took his advice went to the second lawyer, stated his case and asked his opinion, "To be sure," replied this worthy chip of the same block I'll give you my opinion but like all wise doctors, I must have my fee first." "How much?" inquired Pat. "Six and eightpence." was the reply and the money being paid and fobbed this conscientious gentleman informed poor Pat, "that he considered the first charge perfectly correct," Pat having thus taken nothing by this motion retired, and meeting another friend, told him of his double grievance! adding that he would go to the world's end for justice, His second friend however, wisely counselled him to pocket the affront and *leave* the lawyers alone, lest in the end he might not have a farthing left.

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